

ROXBURGH COUNTY COUNCIL

REPORT

OF THE

County Medical Officer

FOR THE

Year 1951

66110



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STAFF

at 31st December, 1951.

MEDICAL, DENTAL AND NURSING.

	Date of Appointment.
G. M. ELLIOTT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., County Medical Officer	9/11/51
KENNEDY CAMPBELL, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.M., Senior Assist. Medical Officer	24/8/50
C. M. URQUHART, L.D.S., Area Dental Officer	14/11/44
Mrs CHRISTINE E. GRIEVE, L.D.S., Area Dental Officer	15/1/50
M. H. HAMILTON, R.G.N., School Dental Nurse	1/8/41
R. L. METHVEN, School Dental Attendant	16/8/46

SANITARY, ETC.

H. D. BELL, Area Sanitary Inspector	15/5/31
ALASTAIR I. FRASER, Area Sanitary Inspector	16/4/51
A. K. MURPHY, Water Engineer	19/9/35
JOHN WANLESS, Housing Inspector	29/1/51
E. M. THOMPSON, Joint Milk Officer	16/3/51

CLERICAL.

Mrs E. SYME, Chief Clerk	16/11/51
A. M. R. GRIEVE, Senior Clerkess-Typist	16/11/51
C. M. WILSON, Clerkess-Typist	17/12/45
Mrs C. M. PAXTON, Clerkess-Typist	12/6/50
ELIZABETH S. LOTHIAN, Junior Clerkess-Typist	22/5/50
NORAH W. EDGAR, Junior Clerkess-Typist	23/1/50

CHANGES IN STAFF.

JAMES R. ADAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., County and Burgh Medical Officer. Retired	9/11/51
K. D. G. REID, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Depute Medical Officer of Health. Resigned	20/11/51
JEAN H. MAIR, Joint Milk Officer. Resigned	28/2/51

COUNTY ROOMS,
 NEWTOWN ST. BOSWELLS.
September, 1952.

TO
 THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND.
 THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF ROXBURGH.
 THE TOWN COUNCILS OF HAWICK, JEDBURGH, KELSO AND MELROSE.

MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Report of the Public Health Department for the year 1951 on the Health and Sanitary Administration of the County—Landward and Burghal.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

G. M. ELLIOTT.

COUNTY OF ROXBURGH

VITAL STATISTICS

Population (estimated to middle of 1951).

Landward	....	....	....	....	18,648
Burghs—					
Hawick	....	....		16,828	
Jedburgh	....	....		4,118	
Kelso	....	....		4,146	
Melrose	....	....		2,152	
				<hr/>	27,244
					<hr/>
					45,892

Births

The births corrected for transfers were:—

	Total	Male	Female	Illegitimate
Landward	274	143	131	15
Burghs—				
Hawick	243	115	128	10
Jedburgh	69	32	37	—
Kelso	71	35	36	4
Melrose	20	9	11	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	677	334	343	30

The birth-rate of 14.8 is 0.1 lower than the figure recorded in 1950.

Illegitimate births amounted to 4.4 per cent. of the total.

The number of Still-Births was 19 giving a rate of 27 per 1,000 total births (including still-births).

Marriages

Two hundred and seventy-four marriages were registered during the year, giving a marriage rate of 6.0 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Deaths

The number of deaths, corrected for transfers, was 666, of which 296 were of men and 370 of women. The death rate, adjusted for age and sex distribution, was 14.5. The rate for Scotland was 12.9.

The numbers, causes and age-groups of death are shown in the following table:—

1951—Causes of Death

	All Ages Both Sexes	M.	F.	Under 4 wks.	4 wks to 11 mths.	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis other forms ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilis and its sequelae ...	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
4. Typhoid fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Dysentery, all forms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Whooping cough ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Meningococcal infections ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Other infectious and parasitic diseases ...	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—
13. Malignant neoplasms ...	97	32	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	18	22	24	23	2
14. Benign and unspecified neoplasms ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Diabetes mellitus ...	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	—
16. Anaemias ...	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	—
17. Other general diseases ...	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—
18. Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system ...	109	33	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	17	32	47	10
19. Nonmeningococcal meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Other diseases of nervous system ...	19	8	11	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	3	—	5	2	1
21. Rheumatic fever ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Chronic rheumatic heart disease ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
23. Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease ...	232	120	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	28	64	103	25
24. Other diseases of heart ...	11	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	2	1
25. Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Hypertension without heart disease ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
27. Other circulatory disease ...	17	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	11	2
28. Influenza ...	17	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	—
29. Pneumonia ...	9	5	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Carry forward ...	255	239	316	1	6	1	1	—	2	5	16	39	86	149	206	43

1951—Causes of Death

	All Ages Both Sexes	M.	F.	Under 4 wks.	4 wks to 11 mths.	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 and over
Brought forward ...	255	239	316	1	6	1	1	—	2	5	16	39	86	149	206	43
30. Bronchitis	15	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	4	4	1
31. Other respiratory diseases	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
32. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	11	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	2	1	—
33. Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. Intestinal obstruction and hernia	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
35. Gastritis and duodenitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
37. Cirrhosis of liver	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
38. Other disease of liver	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—
39. Other digestive diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40. Nephritis and nephrosis	7	1	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	3	2
41. Hyperplasia of prostate	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—
42. Other diseases of genito urinary system	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
43. Puerperal sepsis including post-abortive sepsis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45. Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
46. Congenital malformations	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47. Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48. Pneumonia of newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49. Diarrhoea of newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50. Other infections of the newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	4	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52. Senility	10	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
53. Causes ill-defined and unknown	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
54. Suicide	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55. Motor vehicle accidents	6	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—
56. Other road transport accidents	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
57. Other violence	13	3	10	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	4	2
	666	296	370	7	8	1	2	2	3	10	20	47	101	176	232	57

Infantile Mortality

Of the 666 deaths, 15 were of children aged less than one year. The infant mortality rate of 22 per 1,000 live births is the lowest recorded in the County during the past twenty-one years.

The numbers, causes and age-groups of infantile deaths are contained in the following table:—

Table I.M. 1951.

Cause of Death	No. of Deaths.	M	F	Death Rate per 1,000 Births	Age Groups				
					Under 1 wk.	1-4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-12 mths.
Debility—Influenza....	1	1	—	1.48	—	—	1	—	—
Broncho—Pneumonia	2	1	1	2.95	—	—	1	1	—
Prematurity	4	3	1	5.91	3	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough —									
Bronchial pneumonia	1	1	—	1.48	—	—	—	—	1
Capillary Bronchitis	1	1	—	1.48	—	—	—	1	—
Atelectasis	1	1	—	1.48	1	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (accidental)	1	—	1	1.48	—	—	1	—	—
Intra-cranial haemorrhage	1	—	1	1.48	1	—	—	—	—
Broncho — Pneumonia									
— Congenital Heart Disease—Mongolism	1	1	—	1.48	—	—	1	—	—
Cavernous Sinus Thrombosis — Broncho	—								
Pneumonia	1	—	1	1.48	—	1	—	—	—
Internal Hydrocephalus.									
Intra-ventricular and subarachnoid haemorrhages—Pneumonia	1	—	1	1.48	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	15	9	6		5	2	5	2	1
Death Rate per 1,000 Births				22	7.38	2.95	7.38	2.95	1.48

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1947

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children

(1) *Ante-natal and post-natal service*

No Ante-natal or post-natal Clinics are provided by the Local Authority. An Ante-natal Clinic has been started by Dr R. Hamilton, a Medical Practitioner in Hawick. It is run in conjunction with The Haig Maternity Hospital, and is held fortnightly on Wednesdays in Springbank which is the Local Authority's clinic premises adjacent to the hospital.

(2) *Child Welfare Clinics*

Clinics are in operation at Hawick (weekly), Kelso and Jedburg (fortnightly) and towards the end of 1951, clinics were established at Newtown and St. Boswells. It is hoped to start a clinic at Melrose in the near future. Attendances during the year are shown in the following table:—

(1)	No. of clinics provided at end of year	No. of children who first attended the clinics during year and who on the date of their first attendance were:—		Total No. of attendances made during year by children who at end of year were:—	
		under 1 year of age (3)	over 1 year of age (4)	under 1 year of age (5)	over 1 year of age (6)
Local Health Authority Clinics	5	293	134	3155	388
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—

(b) Dental Care

(1)	No. inspected by Dental Officers during the year (2)	No. found to require treatment during the year (3)	No. accepting treatment during the year (4)	No. actually treated by Dental Officers during the year (5)
Expectant Mothers	—	—	—	—
Nursing Mothers	—	—	—	—
Pre-school children	112	112	112	112

(c) Nurseries provided by Manufacturers

The following table shows statistics relating to Nurseries privately provided in the Burgh of Hawick, viz.:—

(1)	State whether approved for training (2)	No. of approved places		No. of children on register at end of year		Average daily attendances during year		Waiting Lists at end of year	
		0-2 (3)	2-5 (4)	0-2 (5)	2-5 (6)	0-2 (7)	2-5 (8)	0-2 (9)	2-5 (10)
Hawick Hosiery Manufacturers Association Day Nursery, Union Street, Hawick	No	—	50	—	48	—	28	—	—
Peter Scott & Co. Ltd., Buccleuch St., Hawick	No	4	14	2	13	2	11	—	—
Robert Noble & Co. Ltd., Glebe Mills, Hawick	No	4	12	4	14	3	11	—	—

2. Midwifery

The following is a statistical record of the work carried out under Section 23 of the Act:—

- (a) Total number of births (including still-births) occurring in the area during the year—before correction for mother's residence
- (b) Total number of births in (a) occurring in institutions and private maternity homes
- (c) Total number of births in (a) occurring at home
- (d) Number of births in (c) classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

(1)	Cases dealt with under Section 23(2) of the National Health Service (Scot.) Act, 1947			Other domiciliary cases			Total
	Doctor engaged and present at confinement (2)	Doctor engaged and not present at confinement (3)	Midwife alone no doctor engaged (4)	Doctor and Midwife engaged (5)	Midwife alone no doctor engaged (6)	Without doctor or midwife (7)	
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrangements made by the Authority	65 (1)	51	—	—	—	—	116
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Board of Management under arrangements made by the Authority with the Regional Hosp. Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Private practising midwives	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
(e) Totals	65 (1)	51	—	12	—	—	128

Figures in brackets—Still-birth included in totals.

Medical Aid

No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 22(1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, by a Midwife:—

	Total
For Domiciliary Cases	Nil
For Institutional Cases	Nil

No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year for cases where the medical practitioner had agreed to provide maternity medical services under the National Health Service....

Nil

Administration of Analgesics

No. of domiciliary midwives in the area qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland

6

No. employed on local health authority work 6

No. not employed on local health authority work —

No. of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year

—

No. of sets of Apparatus for the administration of gas and air in use in the area at 31st December, 1951

—

No. in use by domiciliary midwives employed on local health authority work (including those in use by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)

—

No. in use by domiciliary midwives not employed on local health authority work

—

No. of sets on order at 31st December, 1951

1

No. of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)

75

No. of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)

—

No. of Cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1951

13

Health Visiting

The Health Visiting is undertaken by the district nursing sisters employed by the Roxburgh Nursing Board and carrying out combined duties in their respective areas. The following figures relate to health visiting during the year:—

(1)	No. of Visits paid by Health Visitors (or by District Nurses in their capacity as Health visitors) during the year										
	Expect- tant Mothers *		Child- dren under 1 yr.		Child- dren between 1 and 5		Tuber- culosis cases		Other Cases		Total Visits Paid
	1st Vis. (2)	Total Vis. (3)	1st Vis. (4)	Total Vis. (5)	1st Vis. (6)	Total Vis. (7)	1st Vis. (8)	Total Vis. (9)	1st Vis. (10)	Total Vis. (11)	(12)
Health Visitors employ- ed by the Authority	100	736	798	5760	331	5812	19	355	—	—	13075
Health Visitors employ- ed by Voluntary Or- ganisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* These visits do not include visits paid by a midwife-health visitor who attended the confinement as a midwife or maternity nurse.

4. Home Nursing

This service has been efficiently maintained during the year by the district nursing sisters. During the year a new nursing area was formed at Denholm Village bringing the total of nursing sisters to 17. It is intended to further extend the present domiciliary service as, and when conditions permit.

Number of cases attended by the district nursing sisters	1,825
Number of visits paid to these cases	36,120

5. Domestic Help

The scheme functions satisfactorily under the jurisdiction of the Chief Welfare Officer in conjunction with the Nursing Superintendent. The following figures relate to the working of the Scheme during the year:—

(i) No. of Domestic Helps employed at end of year	13
(a) whole-time	—
(b) part-time	13
(c) Retaining fee basis	—
(ii) No. of cases for which Helps were provided during year	27
(iii) No. of cases in (ii) provided on account of con- finement:—	
(a) at home	3
(b) in hospital	3
(iv) Average period of assistance	190 hrs. or 4 wks. on basis of 48 hr. week.

6. Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccination is carried out by the Medical Practitioners. The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated during the year:—

Table A

Date of birth of persons	Number of persons primarily vaccinated during period				Number of persons re-vaccinated during period				Complications at vaccinations
	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) re-action 5th-7th day	Re-action greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local re-action	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) re-action 5th-7th day	Re-action greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local re-action	
1951	320	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
1950	128	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
1949-1937	10	—	—	—	9	—	—	2	—
1936 or earlier	13	—	—	—	35	7	32	2	—
Totals	471	—	—	13	44	7	32	4	—

Immunisation against Diphtheria is carried out by the Medical Practitioners and by officials of the Public Health Department as well as by the district nursing sisters in rural areas. The percentage of immunisation has tended to fall during the past few years, and every effort is being made to obtain an increased response. The following is a record of the work done during the past twelve years:—

Year of Birth	Net Births	Years of Inoculation				Total	Percentage of Net Births
		1940-44	1945-49	1950	1951		
1951	—	—	—	—	24	24	—
1950	702	—	—	22	447	469	67
1949	715	—	27	388	52	467	65
1948	735	—	432	62	21	515	70
1947	833	—	644	21	8	673	81
1946	788	—	541	14	9	564	72
1945	581	—	416	8	8	432	74
1944	689	11	512	8	1	522	77
1943	657	263	296	3	3	565	86
1942	678	345	144	—	1	490	72
1941	600	325	80	—	2	407	68
1940	638	442	36	—	1	479	75
Totals	—	1,386	3,128	526	577	5,617	—

7. Prevention of illness, care and after-care

Tuberculosis

Co-operation with the Area Tuberculosis Physician has continued with regard to care and after-care of persons suffering from Tuberculosis. Domiciliary nursing visits by the District Nursing Sisters have been made to patients during the year.

The Housing Authorities in the area have given sympathetic consideration to applications made by, or on behalf of, those suffering from Tuberculosis.

A grant of two pints of milk daily was made to all patients residing at home who were certified by the Area Tuberculosis Physician as requiring it. At the end of the year 13 persons were benefiting from this scheme.

The number of cases notified as suffering from Tuberculosis was 33 of which 33 cases have been confirmed.

The notifications are divided according to sex and form of lesion, as follows:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Male	....	18
Female	....	9
		—
Total		27
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Male	....	2
Female	....	4
		—
Total		6
Tuberculosis—All Forms—Male	....	20
Female	....	13
		—
Total		33

	under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 and upwards	Total
PULMONARY— Sputum positive	M F	— —	— —	— 1	12 16	15 13	18 7	21 7	4 1	70 45
Sputum negative	M F	1 1	— —	— —	6 8	8 7	3 5	5 3	1 1	24 25
Sputum not examined	M F	— 1	1 —	1 1	6 4	6 7	3 5	4 1	— 1	21 20
NON-PULMONARY— Abdominal	M F	— —	— —	1 1	— —	1 2	— —	— 1	— —	2 4
Spine	M F	— —	1 —	1 1	— 1	2 2	1 2	— 3	— 1	5 10
Bones and Joints	M F	— —	— 1	— 2	— 1	— 2	2 1	1 5	— —	3 12
Superficial Glands	M F	— 1	8 5	6 3	8 8	2 6	— 1	1 5	— 1	25 30
Lupus	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 3	— 3	— —	— 6
Other Organs	M F	— 1	— 1	2 —	1 4	3 2	— 1	1 1	— —	7 10
Total	—	5	17	20	75	78	52	62	10	319

Including patients receiving Sanatorium treatment, there were at the end of the year 319 persons, resident in the County, known to be suffering from Tuberculosis. Classification of these patients according to age at the localisation of the disease is shown in the table on page 17.

Venereal Diseases

As in previous years the Nursing Sisters have continued to persuade defaulting patients to resume treatment.

8. Infectious Diseases

Three hundred and sixty-seven notifications of infectious disease were received during the year. This figure includes 270 notifications of whooping-cough. Of the remaining 97 notifications, 58 were of scarlet fever, 32 of Pneumonia, 5 of Erysipelas and 2 of Dysentery. The following table shows the number of notifications received of the various diseases with the corresponding figures for the previous nine years for comparison.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	4	3
Diphtheria	—	3	4	4	2	19	17	32	27	24
Dysentery	2	1	—	3	—	1	6	3	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	5	5	8	6	4	10	14	13	11	13
Jaundice, Acute Infective	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Malaria	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	4	6	5
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	12	15	2	4	6	8	2	11	11	6
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	15	8	11	16	9	9	8	10	14	27
Pneumonia, (not otherwise notifiable)	5	1	5	9	11	7	5	9	13	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute	—	—	—	1	6	1	—	2	—	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	2	—	—	4	5	5	6	5	14
Scarley Fever	58	77	51	41	85	141	59	160	202	143
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	5
Whooping Cough	270	54	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	367	170	84	85	132	210	123	256	296	243
Cases removed to hospital	62	92	37	46	89	179	107	211	245	184

* Whooping Cough only notifiable from 1/1/50.

9. Mental Health

26 school children and 5 pre-school children are mentally defective.

SCHOOL CHILDREN

Education Classification

1. M.D. Educable
- (a) Dull and Backward
- (b) Educable in Special Class
2. M.D. Ineducable

Medical Classification

Mongol	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Neonatal Brain Damage	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Microcephalic	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Feeble-minded	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Imbecile	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Idiot	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

—SCHOOL CHILDREN

Mongol	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Primary Amentia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

Dr Bailey, Superintendent of Gogarburn Institution, Edinburgh, holds sessions at Hawick, Kelso and Jedburgh to investigate cases of mental defectives referred to him.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948**Provision of Accommodation (Part III.)***21 (a) Residential*

The majority of residents as can be seen were accommodated in Drumlanrig and Inch Hospitals in arrangement with the Borders Hospitals Board of Management. The Regional Medical Officer was approached in each instance and provided the accommodation, if it was immediately available; but generally the problem of accommodating Part III. patients is difficult and resort has to be made to other Local Authority Homes or to Voluntary Homes. It is hoped that the imminent opening of Deanfield Eventide Home (L.A.) Hawick, Angraflat Eventide Home, Kelso, (Red Cross and L.A.), and Weens Eventide Home, Hawick (under Trusteeship) will ease the situation. Confinement cases—11. Burials—2. One woman was returned to Eire with her baby in 1951.

During the year 1951 the number of applications for residential accommodation was 38, disposed of as follows:—

Admissions to Joint User Establishments (Drumlanrig and Inch)	11
Admissions to Other Local Authority Homes	1
Admissions to Voluntary Homes	9
Admissions direct to Hospital (being properly medical cases)	5
Applications withdrawn	5
Action by Local Authority	6
Pending	1
	<hr/> 38

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948
Provision of Accommodation (Part III)

Sec. 21 (a) Residential

	Joint User Establishments						Other L.A. Homes				Voluntary Homes				Grand Total			
	Drumlanrig Hospital			Inch Hospital			M	F	Ch.	Total	M	F	Ch.	Total	M	F	Ch.	Total
	M	F	Ch.	Total	M	F												
Residents as at 5th July, 1948 ...	8	5	—	13	4	3	—	7	—	3	—	1	—	1	14	10	—	24
Admissions to 31st Dec., 1951 ...	6	1	—	7	11	9	1	21	—	3	3	16	10	29	22	27	11	60
Left Institution	2	2	—	4	4	4	1	9	—	3	1	11	10	22	10	17	11	38
Number hospitalised	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	8
Number died therein	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	3	2	—	5
Residents as at 31st Dec., 1951	10	4	—	14	8	3	—	11	—	2	2	4	—	6	20	13	—	33

Sec. 21 (b)—Temporary Accommodation

Year 1950—2 cases (2 males, 1 dependent wife, 1 dependent child).

Sec. 29—Welfare Services (Handicapped).

Welfare arrangements for blind, deaf and dumb continued to operate on an agency basis. No provision as yet for the crippled and otherwise handicapped.

Sec. 37 and 39—Registration and Inspection of Homes

Registrations carried out per the County Clerk—no inspections.

Sec. 47—Removals to suitable premises of persons in need of care and protection

No compulsory removals effected.

Sec. 48—Protection of Property of Persons admitted to Hospitals, etc.

Year 1949—Action in 2 instances.

Sec. 50—Burial or Cremation of the Dead

Year 1949—1 burial.

Year 1951—1 application refused.

Note.—Does not include Part III. burials by the Local Authority.

SCHOOL MEDICAL REPORT

Year ending 31st July, 1951

1. Number of Children on roll at 31st July, 1951	....	....	....	5739
2. Average attendance during year	....	....	....	5216.3
3. Percentage of attendance	....	....	....	89.9
4. Average school rolls:—				

Senior Secondary Schools

Hawick High	1033.6	Kelso High	767.2
-------------	------	------	--------	------------	------	------	-------

Junior Secondary Schools

Denholm	....	....	156.8	Newcastleton	....	....	178.5
Hobkirk	....	....	80.5	Newtown St. Boswells	....	....	231.4
Lilliesleaf	....	....	72.0	Hawick R.C.	....	....	126.1
Melrose Grammar	....	....	245.8	Yetholm	....	....	86.8
Morebattle	....	....	159.5	Jedburgh Grammar	....	....	634.0

Primary Schools

Ancrum	....	....	66.8	Newmill	....	....	21.3
Blainslie	....	....	18.8	Oxnam	....	....	29.3
Cogsmill	....	....	15.7	Pleasants	....	....	29.3
Crailing	....	....	42.2	Riccarton	....	....	15.6
Eckford	....	....	17.4	Roberton	....	....	23.2
Ednam	....	....	47.4	Roxburgh	....	....	22.2
Fairnington	....	....	5.5	St. Boswells	....	....	55.5
Glen Douglas	....	....	28.6	Sandystones	....	....	11.3
Hawick Drumlanrig	....	....	243.6	Saughtrec	....	....	15.4
Hawick St. Mary's Infant	....	....	91.5	Smailholm	....	....	20.4
Hawick Trinity	....	....	342.3	Southdean	....	....	18.3

Hawick Wilton	....	455.6	Sprouston	....	40.2
Heiton	....	19.3	Stichill	....	24.2
Hermitage	....	10.4	Teviothead	....	21.3
Lempitlaw	....	25.4	Towford	....	14.5
Linton	....	12.6	St. Cuthbert's	....	71.0
Makerstoun	....	14.2	Jedburgh St. John's	....	60.3
Minto	....	16.4			

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF SCHOOLS

The following information has been received from the County Architect:—

Denholm—Main Playground re-surfaced with tarmac.

Hawick Drumlanrig—Installation of Electric Lighting and removal of old gas fittings. Electric pump fitted in Boiler House. Eradication of Dry Rot in Classroom.

Hawick High—Provision of New Dining Centre. Conversion of old Military Cookhouse to Sports Pavilion. Resurfacing Boys' Playground with tarmac, also Infant Girls' Playground and part of Girls' Playground. Renewal of 4 climbing ropes in Gymnasium. Tiled surround in Domestic Science Sitting Room.

Henderson Technical Block—Installation of lathes. Modifications to Electrical Installation.

Hawick St. Cuthbert's—Drainage and resurfacing of playgrounds.

Hawick Trinity—Repairs to parapet walls and slating.

Hawick Wilton—Renewal of Hall floor after outbreak of Dry Rot. Redecoration of classrooms Nos. 1 to 9. Class Illustration boarding fitted in classrooms Nos. 1 to 9.

Hobkirk—Resurfacing playground with tarmac. Redecoration of School Meals Kitchen and Larder.

Jedburgh Grammar—Installation of 9 wash-hand basins and 2 sinks. New heating boiler for Main Building. Repairs to tarmac in playground around Domestic Science Building. Repairs to playground at Parkside School. Washing down walls and ceilings of Junior Secondary Department. Rebuilding part of wall adjoining "Maisondieu" Garden.

Jedburgh Infant—Internal redecoration of classrooms, staff rooms and Medical Department.

Jedburgh Sessional—Redecoration of Large Room used as Youth Club.

Kelso High—Blinds fitted at rooflights in Art Rooms. New equipment installed in School Meals Kitchen. Redecoration of Dining Hall and Kitchen. Redecoration of ground floor corridors, cloakrooms, and 4 staircases. New sets of wire ropes for Gymnasium Apparatus.

Kelso Infant—New W.C. Set in Staff Lavatory. Fitting of Class Illustration Boarding in 4 classrooms.

Kelso Abbey Row—New boundary wall and drainage. Installation of

20 drinking fountains in school. Resurfacing with tarmac to form playground where old buildings removed.

Lilliesleaf—Provision of Cycle Shed and fuel store. Formation of new entrance to playground. Resurfacing of playground with tarmac.

Melrose—New wash-hand basins in Boys' and Girls' cloakrooms. Internal redecoration throughout school.

Morebottle—New Verandah in front of School. Redecoration of 4 classrooms, cloakrooms, corridor and staff rooms.

Newcastleton—Redecoration of Infant classroom, cloakroom, staff rooms and Centre Building throughout. Provision of garage for "School Meals" vehicle. Repairs to tarmac surface around Centre Building, part of main playground and lane.

Newtown—Store hut adjoining Dental Clinic. Provision of heating in L.O.R.S.A. classrooms. Provision of two aluminium classrooms.

Pleasants—New fence at school garden.

Riccarton—Internal redecoration throughout school. Resurfacing playground with tarmac.

Roberton—Internal redecoration throughout school.

Southdean—Altering position of heating cistern and pipes.

Stichill—Internal redecoration throughout school.

Towford—Provision of "School Meals" facilities. Internal redecoration of school.

Yetholm—Removal of staging in 4 classrooms. Provision of class illustration boarding in 4 classrooms.

Table 1.

Total number of children examined at schools:—

	Systematic Examinations:—	Other Systematic Examinations:—
(1) Entrants—No previous routine inspection	439	271
Second Age Group—Born 1939	445	187
Third Age Group—Born 1935	491	49
Fourth Age Group—Born 1932	26	—
Total	1401	507

	Other Examinations.
(2) Pupils born in 1943 (Vision and Hearing only)	563
Special Cases	18
Re-inspections	554
	1035

Number of individual children inspected at Systematic examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment (excluding uncleanness and dental caries):—

Entrants	217
Second Age Group	137
Third Age Group	129
Fourth Age Group	5
1943 Vision and Hearing	68
	556

Table II.—STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		2nd Age Group		3rd Age Group		4th Age Group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. CLOTHING— Unsatisfactory ...	1908	365	345	327	305	270	270	11	15	973	935
	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
	—	—	—	0.91	—	—	—	—	—	0.30	—
2. FOOTGEAR— Unsatisfactory ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. UNCLEANLINESS— (a) <i>Head</i> : Dirty ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Nits or Vermin	—	—	—	0.30	0.32	—	—	—	—	0.10	0.10
	—	—	2	1	10	—	5	—	—	1	17
	—	—	0.57	0.30	3.27	—	1.86	—	—	0.10	1.76
(b) <i>Body</i> : Dirty ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Verminous	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	4	1
	—	—	—	0.91	0.32	0.37	—	—	—	0.40	0.10
4. SKIN— (a) <i>Head</i> : Ringworm ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	—	0.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.20	—
Impetigo ...	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	2
	—	—	—	0.60	0.32	—	0.37	—	—	0.20	0.21
Other Diseases	—	2	1	3	1	1	7	—	1	6	10
	—	0.54	0.28	0.91	0.32	0.37	2.59	—	6.66	0.60	1.05

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		2nd Age Group		3rd Age Group		4th Age Group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(b) <i>Body</i> :	1908	365	345	327	305	270	270	11	15	973	935
Ringworm	—	—	2 0.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0.21
Impetigo	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Scabies	—	0.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	—
Other Diseases	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	1
	—	4	5	0.30	0.32	0.37	5	—	—	0.20	0.10
	—	1.09	1.44	1.21	1.96	2.59	1.86	—	—	1.50	1.71
5. NUTRITIONAL STATE—											
Slightly defective	—	5	6	1	1	—	1	—	—	6	8
Bad	—	1.36	1.73	0.30	0.32	—	0.37	—	—	0.60	0.85
	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	—	0.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	—
6. MOUTH AND TEETH—											
Unhealthy	—	16	16	33	11	12	9	—	—	61	36
	—	4.38	4.63	10.09	3.60	4.44	3.33	—	—	6.10	3.84
7. NASO-PHARYNX—											
(a) <i>Nose</i> :											
Req. Observ.	—	1	2	1	3	—	1	—	—	2	6
	—	0.29	0.57	0.30	0.96	—	0.37	—	—	0.26	0.63
Req. Operation	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
	—	0.54	0.57	0.60	—	—	—	—	—	0.46	0.21
Other conditions	—	3	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	5	5
	—	0.82	0.57	0.30	0.96	0.37	—	—	—	0.50	0.52

Table II.—STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS—Continued

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		2nd Age Group		3rd Age Group		4th Age Group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(b) <i>Throat</i> :	1908	365	345	327	305	270	270	11	15	973	935
Tonsils Req. Observ.	—	35	37	21	16	12	18	—	—	68	71
	—	9.58	10.72	6.40	5.24	4.44	6.66	—	—	6.80	7.59
Tonsils Req. Oper.	—	40	32	16	22	11	11	—	—	67	65
	—	10.95	9.27	4.88	7.21	4.07	4.07	—	—	6.70	6.95
(c) <i>Glands</i> :											
Glands Req. Observ.	—	23	26	20	13	9	6	—	—	52	45
	—	6.30	7.53	6.00	4.25	3.33	2.22	—	—	5.20	4.81
Glands Req. Oper.	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1
	—	0.54	—	—	—	—	0.37	—	—	0.20	0.10
8. EYES—											
(a) <i>External Disease</i> :											
Blepharitis	—	5	5	7	8	6	2	—	—	18	15
	—	1.36	1.44	2.14	2.62	2.22	0.74	—	—	1.80	1.60
Conjunctivitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	2
	—	—	—	0.30	—	—	0.74	—	—	0.10	0.21
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strabismus	—	10	14	8	8	2	2	—	—	20	24
	—	2.73	4.05	2.44	2.62	0.74	0.74	—	—	2.00	2.56
Other Diseases	—	—	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	4	3
	—	—	0.57	0.60	0.32	0.74	—	—	—	0.40	0.31
(b) <i>Visual Acuity</i> :											
Without Glasses	—	—	—	290	256	226	211	10	10	526	477
Good working vision	—	—	—	88.69	83.93	81.70	78.15	97.91	66.66	85.51	80.83

Table II.—STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS—Continued

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		2nd Age Group		3rd Age Group		4th Age Group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
10. SPEECH—	1908	365	345	327	305	270	270	11	15	973	935
Defective Articulation	—	2	—	5	—	3	1	—	—	10	1
Stammering	—	0.54	—	1.52	—	1.11	0.37	—	—	1.80	0.10
....	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
....	—	0.27	—	—	—	0.37	—	—	—	0.20	—
11. MENTAL AND NERVOUS CONDITIONS—											
Backward	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Dull	—	0.54	0.28	0.30	—	—	—	—	—	0.30	0.10
....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
....	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.37	—	—	—	0.10
Mentally Def. (Educable)	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	—
Mentally Def. (Ineducable)	—	—	—	0.60	—	0.74	—	—	—	0.40	—
....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highly Nervous or Unstable	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	2
....	—	—	—	0.30	0.32	—	0.37	—	—	0.10	0.21
Difficult in Behaviour	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
....	—	0.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	—
12. CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—											
(a) Organic Heart Disease:											
Congenital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acquired	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	2	3
....	—	—	—	0.60	0.32	—	0.74	—	—	0.20	0.31
(b) Functional Conditions:											
....	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2
....	—	0.27	—	—	0.32	—	0.37	—	—	0.10	0.21

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		2nd Age Group		3rd Age Group		4th Age Group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
13. LUNGS—	1908	365	345	327	305	270	270	11	15	973	935
Chronic Bronchitis	—	2	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	4	4
	—	0.54	0.57	0.30	0.64	0.37	—	—	—	0.40	0.42
Suspected Tuberculosis...	—	2	5	3	2	—	1	—	—	5	8
	—	0.54	1.44	0.91	0.64	—	0.37	—	—	0.50	0.84
Other Diseases	—	9	5	9	2	7	5	—	—	25	12
	—	2.74	1.44	2.75	0.64	2.59	1.86	—	—	2.50	1.27
14. DEFORMITIES—											
Congenital	—	21	11	2	6	3	6	—	—	26	23
	—	5.75	3.18	0.60	1.96	1.11	2.22	—	—	2.60	2.46
Acquired (Inf'tile Paralysis)	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	5	1
	—	0.54	—	0.60	—	0.37	0.37	—	—	0.50	0.10
Acquired (Prob. Rickets)	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	5
	—	—	0.57	0.30	0.32	—	0.74	—	—	0.10	0.52
Acquired (Other causes)	—	12	20	20	14	10	16	—	1	42	51
	—	3.28	5.79	6.00	4.59	3.70	5.92	—	6.66	4.20	5.45
15. INFECTIOUS DISEASE—											
	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	—	—	0.57	0.60	—	—	—	—	—	0.20	0.21
16. OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS	—	8	6	12	6	10	16	—	1	30	29
	—	2.16	1.73	3.66	1.96	3.70	5.92	—	6.66	3.00	3.10

Pupils born in 1943	No. Examined		No. Defective	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(Vision and Hearing only)—Vision	294	269	38	50
Hearing	294	269	1	5

Table III.—SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Classification	Entrants		2nd Age Group		3rd Age Group		4th Age Group		Total	
	No. of Children	%	No. of Children	%	No. of Children	%	No. of Children	%	No. of Children	%
I. Children free from defects	373	52.54	346	54.75	299	55.37	17	65.39	1035	54.24
II. Children (otherwise free from defects who suffer from:— (a) Defective Vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses (b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment (c) Both (a) and (b)	4 22 —	0.56 3.10 —	20 19 1	3.16 3.00 0.16	46 10 2	8.52 1.85 0.38	5 1 —	19.23 3.84 —	75 52 3	3.93 2.72 0.15
Total	26	3.66	40	6.32	58	10.75	6	23.07	130	6.81
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks	105	14.78	84	13.39	68	12.59	1	3.85	258	13.51
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defect less remediable than defects specified in II. or III. Distinguishing cases:— (a) where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect full correction) is considered possible (b) where improvement only is considered possible <i>e.g.</i> without complete restoration of function	201 5	28.31 0.70	151 11	23.89 1.74	105 10	19.44 1.85	2 —	7.69 —	459 26	24.05 1.36
Total	206	29.01	162	25.63	115	21.29	2	7.69	485	15.41

Table IV.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN THE AREA.

Disability	At ordinary schools	At special schools or classes	At no school or Institu- tion	Total
1. BLIND	—	—	—	—
2. PARTIALLY SIGHTED:—				
(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition	—	—	—	—
(b) Other conditions of the eye, <i>e.g.</i> , cataract, ulceration, etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school	2	—	—	{ 2
3. DEAF:—				
Grade I	3	—	—	3
Grade IIA	2	—	—	2
Grade IIB	—	—	—	—
Grade III	—	—	—	—
4. DEFECTIVE SPEECH:—				
(a) Defects of articulation re- quiring special educational measures	15	—	—	15
(b) Stammering requiring spec- ial educational measures	2	—	—	2
5. MENTALLY DEFECTIVE:—				
(Children between 5 and 16 yrs.)				
(a) Educable (I.Q. approx. 50-70)	8	—	—	8
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50)	2	—	10	12
6. EPILEPSY:—				
(a) Mild and occasional	4	—	—	4
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school)	—	—	—	—
7. PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVES:—				
(Children between 5 and 16 yrs.)				
(a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands)	5	—	—	5
(b) General Orthopaedic condi- tions	337	—	—	337
(c) Organic heart disease	24	—	—	24
(d) Other causes of ill-health	2	—	—	2
8. MULTIPLE DEFECTS:—				
I. Mentally defective (ineduc- able) and physically de- fective (general orthopaedic conditions)	—	—	3	3

Disability	At ordinary schools	At special schools or classes	At no school or Institu- tion	Total
8. MULTIPLE DEFECTS (<i>contd.</i>):—				
II. Mentally defective (ineducable) and epilepsy (mild)	—	—	—	—
III. Mentally defective (ineducable) and epilepsy (severe)	—	—	—	—
IV. Mentally defective (ineducable) and blind	—	—	—	—
V. Mentally defective (educable) and physically defective ("General orthopaedic conditions")	1	—	—	1
VI. Mentally defective (educable) and epilepsy (mild)	—	—	—	—
VII. Mentally defective (educable) and epilepsy (severe)	—	—	—	—
VIII. Mentally defective (educable) and physically defective ("other causes of ill health")	3	—	—	3
IX. Mentally defective (educable) and deaf	—	—	—	—
X. Mentally defective (educable) and blind	—	—	—	—
XI. Other Multiple defects	482	—	—	482

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

	Number Examined	Average		
		Age (Yrs. Mths.)	Height (Ins.)	Weight (Lbs.)
ENTRANTS—				
Boys	235	5 7	43·71	45·23
Girls	204	5 6	43·57	44·32
SECOND AGE-GROUP—				
Boys	229	9 6	52·55	65·91
Girls	216	9 7	51·98	63·81
THIRD AGE-GROUP—				
Boys	247	13 5	59·81	96·09
Girls	244	13 5	60·41	99·32
FOURTH AGE-GROUP—				
Boys	11	16 11	67·54	131·04
Girls	15	16 6	64·68	129·10

MEDICAL TREATMENT

A.) Minor Ailments

1. Cuts, bruises sprains, minor injuries	....	....	....	61
2. Diseases of the ear	....	....	....	6
3. Diseases of the eye	....	....	....	6
4. Diseases of the skin—				
Ringworm (scalp)	....	....	....	—
Ringworm (body)	....	....	....	2
Scabies	....	....	....	1
Impetigo	....	....	....	23
Other Diseases	....	....	....	89
Total				188

B) Defective Vision and Squint

By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board, Dr R. C. E. Moffat acts as Ophthalmologist for the School Medical Service in the County.

Children referred for examination at the request of the School Medical Officers or of the general practitioners.

Clinics held at—

Springbank Clinic, Hawick.

Waterside Clinic, Jedburgh.

St. Dunstan's Clinic, Melrose.

Dental Clinic, Newtown St. Boswells.

Kelso High School.

Cases requiring operative treatment are referred to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

Twenty-nine Sessions have been held during the School year; the details are as follows—

Appointments made	....	....	....	306	
Appointments kept	....	....	....	249	249
Glasses prescribed	....	....	....	72	
Present Glasses suitable	....	....	....	50	
Glasses requiring alteration	....	....	....	3	
Glasses no benefit	....	....	....	53	
Referred to Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	....	....	....	2	
No visual defect	....	....	....	20	
Occlusion of Eye	....	....	....	2	
Return at later date	....	....	....	8	
Minor treatment	....	....	....	14	
Repairs	....	....	....	2	
No treatment required	....	....	....	23	
				249	

Pre-school children treated under Scheme—

Appointments made	....	....	....	16	
Appointments kept	....	....	....	14	14
Glasses prescribed	....	....	....	4	
Present Glasses suitable	....	....	....	6	
Return at later date	....	....	....	3	
N.A.D.	....	....	....	1	
				14	

Defects found—

Strabismus	....	....	....	43
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	....	....	....	25
Myopic Astigmatism	....	....	....	12
Mixed Astigmatism	....	....	....	13
Hypermetropia	....	....	....	8
Myopia	....	....	....	18
Conjunctivitis	....	....	....	4
Blepharitis	....	....	....	3
Amblyopia	....	....	....	19
Corneal Scarring	....	....	....	1
Microphthalmos	....	....	....	1

(C) Conditions of Ear, Nose and Throat

School children who are found to be suffering from any condition effecting the Ear, Nose or Throat are referred to the E.N.T. Specialist for examination, when such is considered necessary, by the School Medical Officers or at the special request of general practitioners.

By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board, Dr J. F. Birrell and Dr J. R. McCallum act as Specialists, and clinics are held as detailed in the paragraph on Defective Vision.

Removal of tonsils and adenoids, X-ray investigations, minor operative investigations and procedures are all carried out by Dr J. F. Birrell at Kelso Cottage Hospital, and by Dr J. R. McCallum at the other Cottage Hospitals in the County and at the Sanderson Hospital, Galashiels. Cases where major operation is indicated are referred to Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, or to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh.

Eleven Sessions have been held during the school year; the details are as follows—

Number of School Children examined	....	....	....	172
Number of School Children recommended for operation....	....	....	....	86
Number of School Children—other treatment	....	....	....	22
Number of School Children operated on	....	....	....	83
Number of School Children referred to Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, or R.H.S.C., Edinburgh	....	....	....	4

Pre-school Children treated under Scheme—

Number of Pre-School Children examined....	....	....	....	26
Number of Pre-school Children recommended for operation	....	....	....	18
Number of Pre-school Children operated on	....	....	....	16
Other Treatment	....	....	....	2

(D) Orthopaedic Treatment—

On Active Treatment Register 1/8/50	....	....	....	638
On Active Treatment Register 31/7/51	....	....	....	717

Distribution of Cases—

Date	Hawick	Jedburgh	Kelso	Melrose	Castleton	Total
1/8/50	222	139	178	81	18	638
31/7/51	246	151	204	95	21	717

Institutional Treatment—

	P.M.R. Hospital	Peel E.M.S.	Total
In residence 1/8/50	4	1	5
Admitted	15	—	15
Discharged	17	1	18
In residence 31/7/51	2	—	2
Patient Days	894	18	912

Classification of Hospital Cases—

Congenital Talipes Equino-varus	....	....	....	....	1
Infected left shoulder	....	....	....	....	3
Osgood-Schlatters disease	....	....	....	....	1
Osteochondrosis—Perthe's disease	....	....	....	....	2
Pes Cavus	....	....	....	....	1
Pes Planus	....	....	....	....	2
Poliomyelitis	....	....	....	....	7
Square os calcis	....	....	....	....	1
Syndactly	....	....	....	....	1
Tight tendo-achilles	....	....	....	....	1

20
Clinic and Home Treatment—Record of Attendances—

	Clinic	Home
1950		
August	173	—
September	1184	—
October	1107	—
November	734	—
December	523	—
1951		
January	494	—
February	793	4
March	558	5
April	890	7
May	892	3
June	595	2
July	57	35
	8,000	56

Table V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

No. of children who were—

(1) Inspected by Dental Officers—

Age	(a) Systematic Examinations	(b) Special and Emergency Cases	Total
5 or under	315	217	532
6	387	115	502
7	434	134	568
8	365	107	472
9	320	84	404
10	366	67	433
11	351	66	417
12	253	75	328
13	332	49	381
14	364	61	425
15	25	53	78
15+	69	33	102
	3581	1061	4642

					Systematic Examinations	Special and Emergency Cases
(2) (a) Found to require treatment	....	....	....	....	2655	1055
(b) Accepting treatment	....	....	....	....	1901	1055
(3) Actually treated by the School Dental Officers	....	....	....	....	2601	1055
(4) Attendances made by Children for treat- ment	....	....	....	....	4698	1055
(5) Fillings—(a) Permanent teeth	....	....	....	....	1753	123
(b) Temporary teeth	....	....	....	....	707	168
(6) Extractions—(a) Permanent teeth	....	....	....	....	224	68
(b) Temporary teeth	....	....	....	....	2131	430
(7) Administrations of a general anaesthetic	....	....	....	....	52	11
(8) Other operations—(a) Permanent teeth	....	....	....	....	2298	373
(b) Temporary teeth	....	....	....	....	4204	495
(9) Half-days devoted to inspection	....	....	....	....	56	—
Half-days devoted to treatment	....	....	....	....	723	—
(10) Known to be treated privately	....	....	....	....	638	—

REMARKS

Hawick, etc., Area—Mr C. M. Urquhart, Dental Officer

Number of Schools inspected	....	....	....	....	11
Number of Schools treated and completed	....	....	....	....	12
Percentage of children found to require dental treatment and receiving it from either School Clinic or private Dentist	....	....	....	....	94% (approx.)
Percentage attending School Dentist	....	....	....	....	63% (approx.)

The figure of 94% is given as under the provisions of the National Health Act children can now be treated free of charge privately or otherwise.

Kelso, Melrose, Jedburgh, etc., Area—Mrs C. Grieve, Dental Officer.

During this Session all schools in the area, with the exception of Prouston, Kelso Infant Department and Jedburgh Primary and Secondary Departments, were visited for routine inspection. All schools in the area were visited for treatment.

There has been a great increase in the amount of work to be done, occasioned by the increase in school population, the raising of the school leaving age, and the inability in many cases to obtain private dental treatment. It has accordingly been found necessary to make some alteration in the method of procedure.

Formerly the routine dental inspections were carried out in one school area at a time until the circuit of the schools in the area was completed. Immediately after inspection, the treatment was proceeded with until all necessary treatment was finished, and that school was left until the next circuit. The method now adopted is to inspect a larger number of schools, selecting the more urgent cases for priority. After these cases have been dealt with, subsequent visits are made for the less urgent cases. Those cases which can await treatment for several months are put on a waiting list. This means that all schools in the area have received some treatment during the session and any emergency cases can be dealt with without undue interference with the programme of work. The teaching staffs have co-operated by notifying me immediately of any such cases. It is not, of course, an ideal arrangement, but it appears to be the best method to adopt until an increase can be made in the dental staff.

One problem which is becoming increasingly difficult is that of suitable accommodation for working in the schools. In St. Boswells and Ancrum schools, for example, owing to an increase in the staff, the vacant class-rooms are no longer available, and as there is no alternative accommodation, it means that two teachers and their classes have to occupy one room on the days on which we work in these schools.

During this session Orthodontic Clinics have been commenced. Dr Russell Logan, the visiting Specialist, attends to advise on difficult cases and examine the cases in process of treatment. The response to these clinics has been very good and treatment is progressing well in all cases selected for treatment.

The cases are in two categories—those where the abnormality can be successfully reduced by extraction of selected teeth, and those which require to wear an appliance. Unfortunately in the case of the latter type,

we can undertake only a limited number, as they require regular supervision for adjustment of the appliances. Accordingly, we select only those cases where there is considerable deformity, interference with efficient mastication, or where there are psychological effects due to the consciousness of deformity. Whenever possible, these cases attend out of school hours to minimise the encroachment on the time devoted to routine treatment.

Clinics were held in February, March, May and June in Kelsie, Melrose and Newtown, and it is hoped to include Jedburgh in the near future.

ORTHODONTICS

Report by Dr William Russell Logan, O.B.E.

In February, 1951, an orthodontic consultant was made available to the County by the South-Eastern Hospital Board. This service was designed to give specialist advice to the School Dental Officers in the examination and treatment of cases of malformations of the dental arches. The actual treatment was as before carried out by the School Dental Officers.

In the first six months from February, 1951, 52 reports were made by the consultant, 39 children were seen for the first time and some 20 reports were rendered in respect of children who were under orthodontic treatment. Considerable appreciation was shown by the parents in respect of this new service, the extension of which is limited only by the present deficiencies of staff and equipment in the school dental service.

MILK AND DAIRIES

—Milk Samples

(i) During the year ending 31st December, 1951, 314 samples were taken from 47 designated producers. Of these, 43 (or 13.69%) failed to comply with the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders 1936 and 1951.

These samples were as follows—

Testified	....	....	14	Samples showing	....	1	failure
Tuberculin Tested	....	....	266	„	„	39	failures
Standard	....	....	34	„	„	3	„
			<hr/> 314			<hr/> 43	

(ii) 79 heat-treated samples were taken as follows—

Honeyburn and Teviotdale Dairy Company, Ltd.—

29 Pasteurised samples showing 6 Coli. failures.

25 Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised samples showing 6 Coli. failures and 1 Phosphatase failure.

Hawick Co-operative Society Ltd.—

25 Pasteurised samples showing 1 Coli. failure.

(iii) 69 samples were taken from 13 registered but non-designated producers. Of these 23 failed the Methylene Blue Reduction Test. The tests now carried out on non-designated milk are Bacterial Count, Pre-emptive Coliform and Methylene Blue Reduction Test. The count and Coli. tests have proved very favourable.

(iv) No biological samples were taken in Roxburgh this year owing to the fact that in many previously non-tested herds testing is in progress and/or Attested beasts are being brought in.

—Scottish Milk Testing Scheme—

The Scottish Milk Testing Scheme has been in operation at the Creamery of Honeyburn and Teviotdale Dairy Co. Ltd., since 27/4/51. Altogether 6 notifications were received of failures in the daily and weekly Resazurin test and these were followed up. In a few cases the failures were caused by food taints, blood in milk, etc.

—Exempted Premises—

Visiting of these farms has continued throughout the year and approximately 350 visits have been made. This has brought to light the fact that on many farms testing is in progress and on many others the farmer intends to test in the near future. Advice was given where necessary.

D—Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1951.

Under this Order, Tuberculin Tested milk will be required to be cooled to 50 F. at some future date. This is being brought to the notice of producers and advice given on the installation of mechanical coolers.

At present 9 Tuberculin Tested farms have these.

(Sgd.) EDITH M. THOMPSON.

Milk Officer.

3rd January, 1952.

The number of Registered Dairies in the County was 84.

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF SWEET MILK

No.	Month of Sampling	Results (percentages)				Butter Fat Average per cent
		Res.	Fat	S.N.F.	Ash	
1	January	12.18	3.58	8.60	0.71	3.34
2	"	12.66	3.90	8.76	0.73	
3	"	11.13	3.10	8.03	0.67	
4	"	11.70	3.05	8.65	0.72	
5	"	11.87	3.03	8.84	0.73	
6	"	12.15	3.39	8.76	0.73	
7	February	13.34	4.22	9.12	0.76	3.15
8	"	12.09	3.28	8.81	0.73	
9	"	11.47	2.78	8.69	0.72	
10	"	11.08	2.24	8.74	0.73	
11	"	12.12	3.27	8.85	0.74	
12	"	11.88	3.11	8.77	0.73	
13	March	12.93	4.20	8.73	0.72	3.95
14	"	12.21	3.50	8.71	0.72	
15	"	12.91	3.81	9.10	0.75	
16	"	12.01	3.28	8.74	0.73	
17	"	12.32	3.58	8.74	0.73	
18	"	14.33	5.31	9.02	0.75	
19	May	12.57	3.95	8.62	0.72	3.71
20	"	12.24	3.56	8.68	0.72	
21	"	12.04	3.62	8.42	0.70	
22	"	12.25	3.80	8.45	0.70	
23	"	12.55	3.89	8.66	0.72	
24	"	12.22	3.48	8.74	0.73	
25	"	12.59	3.89	8.70	0.72	
26	"	13.47	4.59	8.88	0.74	
27	"	12.13	3.32	8.81	0.73	
28	"	12.26	3.55	8.71	0.72	
29	"	12.40	3.41	8.99	0.75	
30	"	12.02	3.42	8.60	0.71	
31	August	13.50	4.11	9.39	0.78	3.34
32	"	12.38	3.64	8.74	0.72	
33	"	12.11	3.34	8.77	0.73	
34	"	11.96	3.14	8.82	0.73	
35	"	11.04	2.43	8.61	0.72	
36	"	12.08	3.36	8.72	0.72	
37	September	12.87	3.94	8.93	0.74	4.56
38	"	12.35	3.62	8.73	0.73	
39	"	14.61	5.72	8.89	0.74	
40	"	13.85	4.96	8.89	0.74	
41	October	12.70	4.18	8.52	0.71	3.96
42	"	12.29	3.51	8.78	0.73	
43	"	12.71	3.78	8.93	0.74	
44	"	13.67	4.38	9.29	0.77	

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF SWEET MILK—*continued*

No.	Month of Sampling	Results (percentages)				Butter Fat Averages per cent.
		Res.	Fat	S.N.F.	Ash	
45	November	12.29	3.44	8.85	0.74	3.48
46	"	12.36	3.41	8.95	0.74	
47	"	11.79	3.00	8.79	0.73	
48	"	13.14	4.04	9.10	0.75	
49	"	12.73	3.53	9.20	0.76	
50	"	12.43	3.44	8.99	0.74	
51	December	13.21	4.26	8.95	0.74	4.47
52	"	13.10	4.18	8.92	0.74	
53	"	12.22	3.85	8.37	0.69	
54	"	14.40	5.70	8.70	0.72	
55	"	12.80	4.30	8.50	0.71	
56	"	13.69	4.54	9.15	0.76	

ICE CREAM (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS

	Premises	Vehicles
Number of Registrations granted in 1951	2	2
Number of Registrations in force at end of 1951	18	5

FOOD AND DRUGS

118 Samples were taken during the year. The articles sampled and the results of analyses were as follows:—

Article	No.	Gen.	Article	No.	Gen.
Beef and Ham Paste	1	1	Lucozade	1	1
Besyet Colouring	1	1	Margarine	1	1
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	1	Meat, Luncheon	1	1
Boric Acid	1	1	Meat Paste	1	1
Camphorated Oil	1	1	Milk	56	51
Castor Oil	1	1	Mince	1	1
Cream of Tartar	1	1	Olive Oil	1	1
Cydrax	1	1	Peas, Tinned	1	1
Fish Paste	1	1	Pepper Compound	1	1
Flour, Self-raising	1	1	Pickles	1	1
Gravy Colouring	1	1	Saccherine	1	1
Gregory's Powder	1	1	Sandwich Spread	1	1
Head and Nerve Powder	1	1	Sauce	1	1
Ice Cream	22	18	Sausages	1	1
Jam, Raspberry	1	1	Seidlitz Powder	1	1
Kweils	1	1	Sweet Spirits of Nitre	1	1
Lard	1	1	Vinagar	1	1
Lime Water	1	1	Whisky	7	7

COUNTY WATER SERVICES

The rainfall for the year was 30.90 inches. Lindean Reservoir overflowed during the first week in February and fell to 16.9 feet at the end of October. No large extensions to new districts were carried out during the year. Minor extensions to supply Housing Schemes in the various districts were carried out where necessary.

Frequent interruptions of supply were experienced in the following districts, Ancrum, Denholm, Eildon, Smailholm and Stichill. In the frequent interruptions were experienced in Yetholm, Morebattle, Ednam and Melrose Water Area. The two main causes of these interruptions were shortage at the source and obsolete plant.

Plans are in preparation to overcome the immediate difficulty at Denholm and Smailholm, but little can be done in the other districts until the County Council reach a decision regarding the proposed Regional Scheme.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS

Statement showing position of applications dealt with under the Housing
(Rural Workers) Acts as at 31st December, 1951

Number of dwellings covered by			
Certificate "A" issued	....	....	1909
On which work completed	....	1905	
On which work not completed	....	4	
		<hr/>	1909
Amount of grants promised	....		£160,970 13
Of which paid	....	£160,390 13 1	
Unpaid	....	580 0 0	
		<hr/>	£160,970 13

The figure of £580 is made up as undernoted:—

Four cottages at Easter Wooden, Eckford, covered by Certificate "A" No. C.722 on which works not completed	....	£400
Applications for grant in respect of two houses withdrawn following completion of works		180
		<hr/>
		£580
Amount of loans advanced	....	£3,400

	Permanent Traditional	Permanent Non- Traditional	Agricultural Workers'	Aged Persons	Under Construction	(Under con- struction and complete)
Ancrum			8		14	22
Bonchester			4			4
Bowden					4	4
Chesters					6	6
Ednam					6	6
Heiton					8	8
Lilliesleaf			4		8	12
Newcastleton	6				16	22
Newstead			6			6
Newtown	20				10	30
Oxnam					4	4
Roxburgh			4			4
St. Boswells	16		6		26	48
Smailholm					8	8
Sprouston			8			8
Stichill					4	4
Town Yetholm					26	26
Totals	42		40		140	222

Total Complete—82. Total Under Construction—140.

ANNUAL REPORT—1951

General Sanitation

(1) The general sanitary condition of the County continues to be reasonably satisfactory. That term implies that the conditions are such that one would not anticipate any harmful effect on life in the County or that the health of the individual is thereby endangered. Day to day incidents arise and these are immediately looked after and as a general rule amicably settled.

(2) The Sanitary conditions of schools, workshops, factories, common lodging houses, burial grounds, etc., including amenities where burial grounds are closed.

The Sanitary conditions of the schools in the area are well maintained and no cause for complaint was found. New drains and a new sewage tank were constructed at Robertson School.

The general sanitary conditions of the various workshops and factories are on the whole satisfactory. There are several however, where improvements are necessary and arrangements are being made to bring these up-to-date.

There are no common lodging houses in the area.

The Burial Grounds are satisfactorily maintained.

Mr Bell, area Sanitary Inspector, reports:—

Food Hygiene—

Generally, the public are becoming "Hygiene" conscious but, like many other aspects of Public Health work, the unwitting, unthinking habits of years are difficult to eradicate. Such eradication is not a question of compulsion by law but by gentle suasion or less gentle as the occasion demands. Many occasions have arisen where attention was drawn to little irritating and somewhat unclean habits. One wonders if it is really necessary for a Baker's shop window to be adorned with numerous cakes—the sun shining therein as an encouragement to the wasps and flies. Is it necessary for the Baker's counter to be laden with tray after tray of luscious cakes, to be sneezed and coughed on by the customer. Perfection in Food Hygiene is to be desired and Tradesmen generally are not unaware of this fact and on the principle that a drop of water will wear away the stone of resistance to "new fangled nonsense" an improvement will be effected.

Most food premises are well up to the general standard.

Miscellaneous—

Under the Food and Drugs Act, 74 Samples were taken. Various tins of food, etc., were condemned owing to their condition. The Sanitary condition of the premises where foods are manufactured, prepared, etc. are on the whole generally good.

Special Drainage Districts—

Bowden, Midlem, Lilliesleaf, Denholm, Ancrum, St. Boswells, New castleton, Wilton Dean.

There are seven special drainage Districts in the western part of the county—each one with its own particular problems and requiring individual solution in each case.

Bowden is served by two sewage tanks—one at the east end and the other at the west side. Improvements were made to the west end system immediately before the war when a small filter was introduced before the effluent was discharged into the ditch below. The east side tank is dug out of solid rock—the effluent finding an outlet through the rock crevices—the overflow being conducted by a tile drain to Newtown Burn. Investigations are to be made in regard to this tank to ascertain its potentialities—a new concrete cover is required and a larger size outlet appears to be necessary as the existing outlet seems incapable of coping with the occasional storm water.

The sewage of Midlem is treated through an ordinary sewage tank with a tile drain outlet to the stream below. Owing to the levels, there are three sewage tanks at Lilliesleaf. Trouble was experienced at the effluent drain from the west end tank. This is a 6 inch tile which normally functions satisfactorily but the efficiency is dependent to a large extent on the state of the adjacent ditch—the cleaning of which devolves on the Proprietor. This ditch has recently been cleaned out and regraded but prior to that the old growth and silt raised the water table and prevented the proper functioning of the 6 inch tile. A new and shorter connection to this ditch will be made once settlement is reached with the Proprietor on another matter—thereafter the cleaning of the ditch will be shared mutually.

A new sewage tank for Denholm was constructed immediately before the war and functions fairly satisfactorily. A section of the sewer leading down to the tank is rather flat and it was found necessary to introduce a new manhole to facilitate clearing the chokages occasioned by gravel and silt.

Ancrum sewage system was improved in 1938 by the relaying of a section of the sewer and the construction of a new sewage tank. The site of this tank did not find favour in the minds of the youth of the neighbourhood such lack of appreciation being evidenced by the large amount of substances foreign to a sewage tank in the shape of stones, large and small, several bicycle wheels, etc., which were removed when the tank was cleaned out in 1948.

In the St. Boswells Special Drainage District work has been going on since 1951 in the laying of new sewers and the construction of new sewage works. It is expected that the work will be finished in the early summer of 1952. The scheme, when complete, will cater for the present and future needs of St. Boswells, including any development of a Regional Hospital should it be sited in the vicinity.

Newcastleton Special Drainage District has a fairly modern sewage works constructed just over 20 years ago—with sedimentation tanks, settling chamber and two filter beds, etc. Maintenance costs have been rather on the heavy side these last few years in renewing the distributor arms—partly through a process of natural wear and tear and partly through the inquisitiveness of the rising generation in seeing how things are worked and a desire to use the arms as a merry-go-round—to the detriment of the balance of the distributors. The fence around the works was raised

and festooned with barbed wire to afford some measure of discouragement for the curious. A new sludge pump was installed during the year and a rough sludge bed formed—new rods are required for the Penstock valve and these will be renewed as circumstances permit. A section of the sewer in Langholm Street caused some trouble during the year and on taking levels it was found to have an adverse gradient—a new manhole was introduced to facilitate cleaning as the cost of lifting and regrading the sewer was rather costly in view of the gradient obtainable. The sewers are flushed out weekly and apart from the branch sewer in Langholm Street—the system functions satisfactorily.

Alterations and improvements were carried out in the Wilton Dean District in 1938. A section of the sewer was relaid as it was found from periodical chokages that this section had been somewhat neglected in the matter of gradient—another section was exposed and some joints were made good. The sewage tank is situated at the side of the Dean Burn which has overflowed its banks frequently to the detriment of the proper working of the sewage tank. Negotiations are in progress at the moment for the County Council to acquire that portion of ground on which the tank is situated and belonging to Hawick Burgh, thus enabling the County Council to carry out some improvement works in forming an access road to the tank—at the same time to curb the activities of the Burn, by confining the water to the normal channel. An alternative would be to connect the Wilton Dean drainage to the Burgh sewer and cut out the present sewage tank. The route of the sewer however would be difficult and the whole operation would be costly.

General—

A sludge pump mounted on a trailer was purchased together with a five hundred gallon sludge tank. This will enable the various sewage tanks in the County being regularly de-sludged. Consideration will require to be given to the formation of sludge beds in several parts of the County in order that some material benefit may be obtained from the use of the sludge after composting.

Special Scavenging Districts—

Bowden.

The collection is by contract and is on the old fashioned and primitive lines by means of an open cart—the refuse being deposited on a vacant piece of ground on Bowden Common.

Midlem and Lilliesleaf.

A Contractor is employed to lift the refuse from the two Districts. The vehicle is by motor lorry—open type. The refuse is dumped in an old quarry at Belses.

Denholm.

The refuse is collected twice weekly and deposited on haugh land at the side of the river Teviot. The condition of the dump leaves a lot to be desired.

Anerum.

The refuse is deposited on waste land on Anerum Common and

collected twice weekly—the vehicle used for the purpose being an open cart.

St. Boswells.

Collection is by motor vehicle with open body—the refuse being deposited at Newtown St. Boswells where there is ample dumping space at the side of Newtown Burn.

Newcastleton.

A covered horse drawn cart was recently purchased—the collection being twice weekly. The refuse is deposited in a dump outside the village and an opportunity was taken this year of extending the dump with the co-operation of the Buccleuch Estates Ltd.

Wilton Dean.

The refuse in this District is collected by the Cleansing Department of Hawick Town Council and removed to the Burgh refuse dump.

Scavenging General—

Public Health work to be effective should be based more on preventive measures and while the economics of the undertaking must necessarily be taken into consideration, it ought not to be the primary consideration. Some years ago a scheme was drawn up to form ten Special Districts into one Centralised Scavenging Area with the County Council running their own vehicle of a modern type. Consideration is still being given to this.

Food Supply

Milk

The supply has been well maintained. One complaint in regard to a dirty bottle was investigated and the matter cleared up. The sampling of milk was carried out during the year and this is referred to in the Milk Officer's Reports. Periodic inspections were made of the two pasteurising plants in Hawick Burgh and some improvements have been carried out in the replacement of the bottle washing machines.

Dairy Byelaws

Reconstruction of dairy premises and various additions have taken place and a gradual improvement is noticeable generally. Methods of production also show an improvement but as this largely depends on the human element, it is naturally bound to be of a variable nature.

The following is provided at the request of the Department of Health for Scotland:—

(a) Number of retail purveyors of milk	...	16
(b) Number of producers and wholesale dealers who do not sell milk by retail	....	23
(c) The approximate number of cows in registered premises	.....	581
(d) Number of dairies exempted from registration	....	between 500 and 600 one and two cows people—premises

Ice Cream

Since the advent of the Ice Cream Regulations a considerable improvement has been effected in two of the principal manufacturers in Hawick in regard to the provision of modern equipment. Deliveries of the equipment was necessarily a slow business and the taking of bacteriological samples was deferred pending the installation of the new plant as samples taken in 1950 showed in two cases the viable bacteria as uncountable with *B. coli.* in 0.01 c.c. In a wrapped ice cream sample the viable bacteria was 1500 per c.c. with *B. coli.* absent from 0.01 c.c. Arrangements are being made for further and more extensive bacteriological sampling. The fat content is now satisfactory ranging from 10 per cent. to just over 5 per cent. Advice is given as to the necessity for absolute cleanliness in equipment and person and, depending on that very variable quantity, the human element, the Public should reap the benefit.

Meat

Administration of Sections 33 and 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland) 1932.

HAWICK BURGH SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

Class of Animals	Number of Animals			Weight in (lbs.) of condemned meat and offals
	Slaughtered	Wholly condemned	Partially condemned	
Cattle	1,576	32	5	30,310 lbs.
Sheep	6,513	108	43	6,915 ..
Pigs	168	5	5	726 ..
Calves	406	20	1	923 ..

Milk

No difficulty is experienced in the Administration of the Acts, Orders and Byelaws in regard to the various dairy premises. As a general rule a generous co-operation is maintained between the Dairyman and the Sanitary Inspector with very good results and quite cordial relations. The standard of construction of most of the dairy premises is high as in giving the necessary advice and sketch plans, the Sanitary Inspector has perforce to keep abreast of modern trends in design and lay-out and at the same time to try and intelligently anticipate the future, as far as that is possible. The basis of the whole idea of the construction of Dairy Premises generally is to ensure conditions of cleanliness being maintained by adequate construction and with the minimum of effort. Thereafter in regard to the production of a clean milk, the human element steps in and despite modern premises, up-to-the-moment equipment, etc., if the human element fails in the necessary interest and understanding of the job in hand, no power, legal or otherwise, will make any material difference. It must be admitted however, that a genuine interest is taken in the Western Area of the County and every opportunity is taken of provoking discussions—giving the necessary technical information, listening to the practical man's point of view and arriving, usually, at a happy conclusion. To administer the law successfully such administration should be based on common sense and not entirely on pure law or Byelaw and a better degree of success is at-

ained with considerably less friction and with more confidence in the Administrative Officials.

Mr Fraser, area Sanitary Inspector, reports:—

General Sanitation

During the seven months I have been Sanitary Inspector for the Eastern area of the County, which includes the parishes of:—

Eckford	Stichill
Ednam	Yetholm
Hownam	Bedrule
Kelso (Landward)	Crailing
Linton	Jedburgh
Makerstoun	Oxnam
Morebattle	Southdean
Roxburgh (Part) (South)	Maxton
Smailholm	Melrose (Landward)
Sprouston	Roxburgh (Part) (North)

I have endeavoured, so far as compatible with my other duties, to obtain an overall picture of the Sanitary conditions pertaining generally in the area and I think it can be said that these are, on the whole, satisfactory. At the same time it cannot be denied that, in a number of cases, the raising of the standard of living by way of better housing conditions, improved water drainage and scavenging facilities, etc., is long overdue. Gradually, however, thanks to the co-operation of some far-seeing proprietors, the more serious of these defects are being overcome.

Water Supply

All public water undertakings are under the supervision of the County Water Engineer. From time to time I have been called upon to offer suggestions for improving private supplies which for one reason or another, proved to be unsatisfactory. In all cases where proprietors have instigated schemes for improving water supplies with the aid of a grant from the Department of Agriculture it is the responsibility of this Department to take samples of the water for Bacteriological and chemical analysis and, where appropriate, to issue the necessary Certificates of Purity without which the Department of Agriculture will not consider any scheme.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal

Eleven Special Drainage Districts have, to date, been formed in the Eastern area of the County. These are:—

Town Yetholm	Ednam
Kirk Yetholm	Newtown St. Boswells
Morebattle	Gattonside
Heiton	Newstead
Roxburgh	Maxton
Stichill	

With the exception of Gattonside from which untreated sewage is discharged into the River Tweed at a point immediately below Chain Bridge, all districts are provided either with sedimentation or septic tanks.

In Town Yetholm a new network of sewers has been laid down and work on the sewage works, situated just outside the village on the Kelso-Yetholm road, is nearing completion, whilst at Kirk Yetholm a new sedimentation tank and sludge beds are being constructed.

In the past these septic tanks have not, in every case, received the attention they must have if they are to continue to function properly. During the year, however, a start was made with the cleansing of the tanks with the aid of a mobile horizontal Centrifugal pump and tank outfit. The latter is carried to the scheme of operations on a hired vehicle which, at the same time, tows the pump and whenever it has been possible to gain vehicular access to the tanks operations have been carried out with little difficulty. When siting septic tanks in future this question of access for emptying should be borne in mind. An entirely satisfactory arrangement has not, so far, been arrived at for the disposal of the contents of the tanks but it is hoped that, when the sludge beds at the new sewage works are completed they may be used.

Several of the tanks are covered with wood battens by way of protection but these have not been too durable probably because of the action of sewage gases. Where necessary, however, these are being replaced with concrete covers fitted with C.I. manholes for easy access.

Cleansing and Refuse Disposal

The undernoted are the Special Scavenging Districts in the Eastern area of the County:—

Yetholm (Town and Kirk)
Morebattle
Newtown St. Boswells

Newstead
Gattonside
Maxton

In the two first named districts refuse is uplifted in open horse drawn vehicles by the Special Districts Officers and deposited in dumps in close proximity to the villages. The practice is not entirely satisfactory because of the unhygienic types of vehicles used and more so because, in one instance, the officer does not on every occasion, take care to deposit the refuse in a proper manner. In Newstead and Gattonside household refuse is uplifted by a private contractor and taken to a dump in Newstead. This dump has not in the past been well looked after and, in my opinion is badly situated, being close to what is apparently the village playing field. Furthermore it is liable to flooding. As however, negotiations have been completed for the lease of some additional ground in the area it looks as if the dump will have to serve for a number of years yet. In the remaining districts refuse is removed again by a private contractor but this time in a motor vehicle without any means of covering. It is taken in each case to a dump at Newtown St. Boswells which, with proper care and attention and careful regard to the deposition of refuse should have a "life" of many years. It appears to me that little attention has been paid to levelling and blinding the various refuse dumps presently in use with the result that this work, which to my mind is essential and will, sooner or later, have to be carried out, may be quite costly to perform. Deratisation of the dumps is carried out by the Council's Rodent Operative at regular intervals and no complaints have come to my notice.

In some districts refuse is uplifted on 5 days of each week and this to my mind, is an extravagant and quite unnecessarily frequent service. Two

rs per week should be quite sufficient for all householders with a third, possibly, given over to the removal of cartons, etc., from business premises.

Waste paper is collected from a number of districts by the scavenging contractor, and baled and disposed of by him under agreement with the County Council.

It seems to me, bearing in mind the increased charges by contractors consequent on increases in the price of petrol and general overheads and the fact that, although County Council houses are being erected in a number of villages nothing is being done to provide the tenants with scavenging facilities, that the time is not altogether inopportune to consider whether or not it would be expedient in the not so distant future, to inaugurate a Regional Scavenging Scheme. Such a scheme to my mind, would provide efficient service at a reasonable cost by combining existing special scavenging districts with those villages and hamlets which presently have no scavenging facilities. It would necessitate the purchase of a refuse lighter of approved design and the employment, at J.I.C. rates of pay, of two operators, a driver and a loader, who would, presumably, reside in Newtown St. Boswells, where also, the freighter would be garaged.

Offensive Trades

Only one offensive trade, that of hide factor is carried on in the eastern area. The business operates on a small scale and, mainly due to the efforts of the proprietor who is most hygiene conscious has given little cause for complaint.

Factories and Workshops

So far as records show, the number of registered factories in the area is 34 of which 24 are mechanical. 15 mechanical and 9 non-mechanical factories were visited during the year and where conditions did not comply with the provisions of the factories Act, appropriate action was taken with good results.

Schools

The Sanitary facilities provided in the schools in the area would appear in general to be adequate and no complaints have been received during the year. Improved facilities, by way of additional drinking fountains and new drainage systems have been provided at a number of schools and several school houses have also in the course of the year been modernised.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses within the area.

Burial Grounds

The burial grounds in the area are well conducted and free from all offence. This Department did not have occasion to undertake the burial of any "poor" persons dying within the area during the year.

Infectious Diseases

The incidence of infectious diseases continues to be low. The number of cases occasioning enquiry and disinfection during the year was only six, of which four were scarlet fever, one was Tuberculosis and one Para. B.

Rat Repression

The control extermination of rodents is carried out by the Council's Rodent Operators.

Miscellaneous Nuisances

The number of complaints coming within this category was 19 necessitating some 31 visits and re-visits. Generally where action was necessary it was taken on the ground and, as a result correspondence was kept to a minimum.

Food Supply

Milk

Only one complaint was received direct from the public during the year. This was in regard to a supposed deficiency in fat. On analysis however, the complaint was found to be without substance. Extensive milk sampling operations were undertaken throughout the year by the milk officer.

Special Designated Milks

By far the bulk of the milk consumed within the area falls within the above categories. Of 510 samples taken specifically to ascertain fat content, one failed to conform to the standard prescribed. This was a sample of "Standard" milk and on investigation it was found that the cooler was leaking. This possibly accounted for 1 per cent. of added water which the analyst reported because, on checking up on and remedying the defect the standard was considerably improved.

Non-Designated Milk

Samples of the above are taken at regular intervals by the Milk Officer and, generally, these complied with the standard laid down.

Dairy Byelaws

It is a regrettable fact that, owing mainly to the advances in dairying technique during the past few years, the Dairy Byelaws no longer set the highest standard to be aimed at by farmers. Indeed the majority of dairy premises, thanks to the efforts of shrewd and far sighted farmers, are a considerable improvement on the standards laid down and it seems to me that revised Byelaws to be operated nationally, are required. It seems somewhat ironical to have to record, indeed, that some of the more modern dairy practices are actually in contravention of existing dairy byelaws. This is a matter which obviously bears looking into.

Milk Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934

No offences under this order were noted.

The following is provided on the request of the Department of Health

(a) The number of retail purveyors of milk	....	9
(b) The number of producers and wholesale dealers who do not sell milk by retail	.... ....	25
(c) The approximate average No. of cows in registered premises	.... ....	29
(d) The number of dairies exempted from registration	.... ....	350 (approx.)

Ice Cream

The number of premises registered in the Eastern Area of the County in terms of the Ice Cream (Scotland) Act, 1948, as amended, for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream is 4, all of which are situated within the small Burghs. The premises are all equipped in accordance with the prescribed standards although in course of a number of routine visits minor defects were noted. Generally these were quickly remedied on the proprietor's attention being directed to them.

Pre-packed ice cream is retailed from quite a number of shops in the area and, although the profit in sale would not appear to be large, the trade appears to be on the increase, and one wonders if, in time, it will supersede the small manufacturers. 13 test samples and one official sample were submitted for analysis. With the exception of two test samples both from the same proprietor all were found to be genuine. The formal sample, I may say, was taken following the two successive failures.

Food Premises

The standard of cleanliness in the majority of food premises is undoubtedly improving and the one or two offenders are finding that it is 'bad business' not to be on the par with their better neighbours. The use of refrigerated display cabinets is not uncommon.

Meat

The statement of animals slaughtered and meat seized at Public slaughterhouses in the area is contained in the Annual Report of the Burgh Surveyor, Kelso. It is unfortunately not as complete as the Department requires.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928

In the course of the year samples of the undernoted foods and drugs were taken:—

Commodity	No. of Samples Taken	Test or Official	Result
Fish Paste	1	Test	Genuine
Beef and Ham Paste	1	"	"
Cream of Tartar	1	"	"
Pure Malt Vinegar	1	"	"
Sauce	1	"	"
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	"	"
Seidlitz Powder	1	"	"
Gregory's Powder	1	"	"
Camphorated Oil	1	"	"
Castor Oil	1	"	"
Boric Acid	1	"	"
Sweet Milk	10	"	9 (1 Fail)
Whisky	6	"	Genuine
Mince	1	"	"
Sausages	1	"	"
Olive Oil	1	"	"

Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, Sec. 43

The undernoted foodstuffs were seized as being unfit for human consumption:—

Cooked Gammon	....	....	....	171	lbs. 7 ozs.
Cooked Ham	....	....	....	45	lbs. 4 ozs.
Veal and Ham Roll	....	....	....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs.
Luncheon Meat	....	....	....	3	lbs. 9 ozs.
Tinned Tomatoes	....	....	....	3	lbs. 8 ozs.
Tinned Tomato Soup	....	....	....	4	lbs.
Evaporated Milk	....	....	....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	ozs.
Tinned Beans	....	....	....	1	lb.

The cooked gammon and ham were imported and, apparently seizures were general throughout the County due, I understand, to ineffective canning.

BURGH OF HAWICK

Mr Bee, Sanitary Inspector reports:—

Water Supply

During the year fourteen samples of water were taken from the public supplies, two for chemical and twelve for bacteriological examinations. Two of the samples submitted for bacteriological examination showed results below the normal standard and further samples revealed improvement after additional scouring operations had been carried out.

At very infrequent intervals, during past years, on the investigation of complaints of defective stopcocks on the mains, the trouble has been found to have been the entry of very small eels into the head of the connection. During the past year, however, on investigating a similar complaint it was found that this was due to an eel having entered a 3 inch main, this eel being thirty-three inches long and of a girth of two and a quarter inches. The eel was removed in a live condition by opening a scour valve in the vicinity which discharged on to a river embankment. An eel can only enter the water distribution system by passing through the screens of the unfiltered water from Acreknowe Reservoir in a very diminutive form and in this case, full growth must have been attained in the system itself.

The rainfall during 1951 was 36.17 inches which is .76 inches above the average for the previous ten years and, as in the previous two years, ample water was available both from Acreknowe Reservoir and from the filtered supply from Priestthaug and Skelfhill Burns.

During the year the undernoted routine repair and maintenance work was carried out by the Water Department to distribution mains and service pipes within the control of the Local Authority.

Repairs to service pipes and connections	....	....	79
New connections (excluding new housing schemes)	....	....	26
Old connections removed	....	....	8
Repairs to mains....	....	....	19
New valves installed	....	....	14
Repairs to valves	....	....	3
Repairs to hydrants	....	....	9
New hydrants	....	....	1

Eight houses at Stirches Road which is outside the Burgh were connected to the Burgh water supply during the year.

A continuous check on water fittings with a view to preventing waste has been carried out by the Water Department and, during the year, the undernoted defects were intimated to owners by the issue of Waste Water Notices.

Burst Pipes	12
Water Closets	128
Taps	45
Stopcock	1
Frostcock	1
Ballcock on trough	1

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The average consumption in Hawick was sixty-eight gallons per head per day. This consumption includes the supply for industrial purposes to a factory in the town of approximately 110,000 gallons per day, which usage commenced during the month of September. In last year's report it was stated that the consumption at the end of 1950 had been reduced to a figure of sixty-three gallons per head, this being based on an assumed population, in the distribution area, of 18,000. The population now estimated to be supplied with water from the Burgh services is, 17,000 and the figure of sixty-eight gallons per head per day is calculated on this basis since the recent census showed the population of Hawick as 16,718.

A further number of industrial premises previously un-metered have now been fitted with meters and are charged for water on a metered basis. The consumption by meter during 1951 totalled seventy-five million gallons and it is anticipated that this figure will rise during the following year as a large proportion of the thirty-seven new meters fitted have only come into use in the latter period of the year. The district meters and pressure reducing valves which have been ordered by the Town Council to be fitted as a check and to reduce pressure in the lower parts of the Town are due for delivery next year and it is hoped that this will further assist in reducing the quantity of water consumed.

The campaign against excessive consumption during the last three years can already be considered to have justified itself, having regard to the fact that in September the Town Council were able to offer an industrial concern a supply to the extent of approximately thirty million gallons per year and still retain a further thirty million gallons per year, available for any source requiring it.

In assessing the value of the steps mentioned in previous paragraphs regarding reductions of consumption of water it should be noted that, since the war, water services have been laid on to 589 houses completed in the new housing areas and that very few of the older houses in the town lacking full usage facilities for water, have been closed. In the housing developments at Burnfoot, 30 yds.—3 inch, 100 yds.—4 inch and 230 yds.—6 inch cast iron mains were laid.

Drainage System and Sewage Disposal

During the year the routine maintenance work in dragging sewers and clearing river syphons was carried out on the system throughout the Burgh.

No trouble with overloading of the Burgh sewers was experienced with the exception of a stretch in Victoria Road which, on a few occasions, became overtaxed due, partly, to the amounts of industrial effluent being discharged over short periods and, partly, to the fact that the sewer, at this point, is almost flat and, in one very short section, has a counter-gradient. A new manhole was constructed on this stretch of sewer to allow of easier access and permit of thorough scouring. It must be assumed, however, that, at a reasonably early date, this short stretch of sewer will require to be re-laid and, when this work is carried out, it will be possible to grade the sewer evenly towards its junction with the main trunk sewer at the end of Commercial Road.

A new manhole was also constructed in the Sandbed at the head of a branch sewer, also to permit of easy rodding and clearance. To permit efficient dragging operations to be performed it is intended in the near future to insert new manholes in Union Street and Slitrig Crescent.

The effluent from the scouring house of one industrial concern in the town is still entering the River Teviot but the firm have now agreed to connect up to the Burgh sewerage system and it is anticipated that this work will be carried out in the coming year.

The Town Council agreed to sell to Roxburgh County Council, the area of ground at Wilton Dean adjacent to the position of the County Council's septic tank there. This will permit the County Council to obtain suitable access to the tank for cleansing and repairing purposes and should result in the improving of the effluent at present discharged into the burn from this septic tank. The Town Council are interested in the condition of this burn in so much that it flows through the Public Park and enters the River Teviot near the Mansion House.

The extension and alterations to the Sewage Works were completed during the year but shortly after the plant was put into operation, certain mechanical faults developed on the shafting in the aeration tanks and afterwards in the gear boxes of the electric motors driving these shafts. Because of this the mechanical plant had to be shut down and the motors and shafting, which were still under contract, removed for repair. Work has now commenced on the re-fitting of the shafting but some time must still elapse before the success of the new process of treatment of the sewage can be fully ascertained.

At the Burnfoot and Burnhead housing developments a commencement was made in the site servicing of the South East Section and the following sewers were laid:—

70 lin. yards	....	....	....	....	....	18 ins.
340 „ „	....	....	....	....	....	15 „
70 „ „	....	....	....	....	....	12 „
220 „ „	....	....	....	....	....	9 „
630 „ „	....	....	....	....	....	6 „

This work will be completed by the Spring of next year.

Cleansing and Scavenging

The disposal of refuse by controlled tipping was discontinued at the Nipknowes quarry towards the end of the year and, prior to the commencement of controlled tipping in the thirteen acre field at Haughhead, the Town Council agreed to carry out controlled tipping on a sunken area to the east end of the Burnfoot housing site. This particular area is below

the level of the main sewerage system on the Burnfoot and Burnhead housing development and has been set aside as a playing field. With the assistance of fill from the refuse to the extent of approximately sixteen thousand cubic yards it will be possible, within this playing field area, to complete a level football pitch of an area 140 yards by 75 yards and, as no level areas of ground are available anywhere in the immediate vicinity, the completion of the tipping work here should prove a valuable asset to the housing scheme.

The part-time use of a David Brown Trackmaster Bulldozer and $2\frac{1}{2}/3\frac{1}{2}$ yard carth scraper is available for use on this tipping site and, over the area being tipped, the top soil has been removed and stock-piled for top dressing.

Collection of household refuse within the Burgh takes place twice weekly with once weekly collections of garden refuse during the season. Collections from Hotels, Shops, Institutions, etc., takes place daily. In addition to the normal refuse collection, a once weekly special collection for the uplifting of salvage has been taking place during the past twelve months. The amount of salvage collected during that period is detailed as undernoted:—

	T.	C.	Q.	£	S.	D.
Waste Paper	173	9	2	2,840	17	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Bottles	19	13	—	14	14	9
Tins	4	16	—	15	—	—
Scrap Metal	18	12	—	72	19	$0\frac{1}{2}$
	216	10	2	£2,943	10	11

The above total amount of 216 tons 10 cwts. 2 qrs, is a considerable increase over the quantity of 138 tons 5 cwts. 3 qrs. collected during the previous year and the revenue derived therefrom is of considerable assistance in contributing to the cleansing assessment. The quantity of paper collected, however, is still at least three tons per month below the amount which could be recovered in a Burgh of this size and insufficient advantage is taken by a minority of householders in making available salvage for collection on the day when it is specially uplifted in their district. Too large a quantity of valuable waste material, such as paper, bottles and tins still arrive at the tip with the twice weekly refuse collections and cannot be easily or economically extracted from the refuse.

The total amount of refuse collected during the year amounted to 2,870 tons and it has been observed that the tonnage has been increasing annually in proportion to the number of new houses being brought into occupation.

Nuisances

No Nuisance intimations were served under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, during the year. A small number of potential Nuisances were rectified immediately on receipt of a preliminary letter. These mostly consisted of choked drains.

Offensive Trades

The three premises where Offensive Trades are carried out within the Burgh were kept in a satisfactory condition. Tripe and gut cleaning at the Burgh Slaughterhouse also proceeded satisfactorily.

Public Slaughterhouse

Inspections showed that the Public Slaughterhouse was kept in a good and clean condition. Consideration was given during the year by the Town Council to the improvement of the sanitary and toilet facilities for the staff engaged and proposals have been made to re-house the resident Manager in suitable alternative accommodation and convert his existing house, which is sub-standard to modern housing requirements, into suitable messing and toilet accommodation.

Table of Stock Slaughtered for Year ending 31st December 1951.

	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Total
January	83	493	8	25	609
February	62	396	4	32	494
March	87	303	7	38	435
April	111	156	36	43	346
May	118	188	46	22	374
June	34	222	16	21	293
July	91	182	11	16	300
August	168	667	8	29	872
September....	229	618	5	49	901
October	219	1317	3	50	1589
November....	155	1437	9	47	1648
December	219	534	15	34	802
Total ...	1576	6513	168	406	8663

Ox Tripes cleaned	1350
Sheep Paunches cleaned	498
Number of Carcases wholly condemned	165—14,503 lbs
Number of Carcases partially condemned	54— 1,769 lbs
Total amount of Offals condemned	22,602 lbs
Beef Carcases sent to cold store affected with Cysticercus Bovis	35

Inspection of Food

Sixty-three visits were paid to shop premises on behalf of Roxburg County Council Public Health Department and the following quantities of unsound food were condemned:—

	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
817 tins of various foods	12	3	5
Bacon	—	3	6
Butter	—	—	17
Cheese	—	—	12
Marzipan	—	1	—
Offal	—	3	22
Total	15	—	6
721 Meat Pies.			

The total weight is increased by 5 cwts. on the 1950 figure and this is largely due to the abnormal amount of tinned boiled ham condemned, $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. of this type of ham being condemned, all of it of foreign origin.

Houses Let in Lodgings

Periodic visits to the one house let in lodgings confirmed that the landlord continues to keep it in a clean and tidy condition and no complaints arose during the year. The available accommodation for eighteen lodgers is the same, the number of casual users, on average, being twelve.

Burial Grounds

The Burial Grounds continued to be well cared for and managed and the undernoted list is of interments carried out:—

VELLOGATE CEMETERY—				101	
	Burghal	....	....	51	
	Parochial	....	....	3	
	Heritors	....	....	34	
	Wilson Presentation	....	....	—	189
WILTON CEMETERY—				86	
	Burghal	....	....	14	
	Parochial	....	....	7	
	Landward	....	....	—	107
T. CUTHBERT'S CHURCHYARD				....	3
Total				....	299

Factories and Workshops

A considerable number of alterations and extensions to factories (especially in the hosiery trade) has taken place during the post war years. These alterations and additions have resulted in greatly improved conditions for the workers generally and, in most factories, a high standard of cleanliness and suitable working conditions is maintained.

In forty-five inspections made, three defects were found, two of these being remedied by the end of the year, with one still outstanding for attention.

From returns made under Sections 110 and 111 of the Factories Act, 1937, the number of outworkers was shown to be 346. This is an increase of 100 from the previous year. This new figure may be indicative of the true number of outworkers as, during the course of the year, individual

factories were informed of their obligations to supply periodical returns for this class of worker.

Public Conveniences

The new Ladies' and Gent's conveniences in the Common Haugh were completed during the year.

The Town Council again had before them the question of the inadequacy of facilities in the centre of the town and negotiations were made with the owners of a site adjoining a local Church for the acquisition of a suitable area of ground. It was apparent that this ground could not be obtained unless by compulsory acquisition and the Town Council have, meantime, left the matter in abeyance and any alternative suitable sites would receive consideration.

Housing

In 1951, the total number of permanent houses in the Burnfoot housing scheme completed was 141. This included 36 of the Weir non-traditional type houses. In addition 24 non-traditional Weir type houses were occupied at Heronhill and 3 traditional houses were built at 21 Loan, taking the place of a demolished unfit property. This total of 168 houses, details of which are appended below represents the largest number of houses made available for occupancy during the post war period and is a very considerable increase over the number occupied during 1950.

Table showing details of Houses completed in 1951

4 apt. Non-traditional Whitson-Fairhurst houses	....	....	....	10	
4 apt. houses from Town Council 2nd Development	....	....	....	45	
5 apt. houses from Town Council 2nd Development	....	....	....	16	
4 apt. houses from S.S.H.A. scheme of 100 houses	....	....	....	24	
5 apt. houses from S.S.H.A. scheme of 100 houses	....	....	....	10	
3 apt. Non-traditional Weir houses (Burnfoot)	....	....	....	18	
4 apt. Non-traditional Weir houses (Burnfoot)	....	....	....	18	
				—	141
3 apt. Non-traditional Weir houses (Heronhill)	....	....	....		12
4 apt. Non-traditional Weir houses (Heronhill)	....	....	....		12
3 apt. houses at 21 Loan	....	....	....		3
					—
			Total	....	168

The undernoted table shows the number of houses occupied in the post war housing programme:—

Year	Temporary	Permanent Traditional	Permanent Non-Traditional	Total
1946	70	—	—	70
1947	89	30	—	119
1948	8	29	30 (Cruden)	67
1949	—	32	22 (Whitson-Fairhurst)	90
1950	—	31	18 (Whitson-Fairhurst)	75
1951	—	26 (S.S.H.A.)	10 (Whitson-Fairhurst)	
		61	60 (Weir)	168
		34 (S.S.H.A.)		
		3 (21 Loan)		
	167	282	140	589

A very large programme of building is at present under way. The Town Council have decided to erect a further 44 Weir houses, 20 traditional houses and 24 timber houses in addition to the remaining 130 houses still to be completed under existing contracts. It is fully anticipated, therefore, that the number of houses which will be completed in 1952 should not fall short of this year's record total.

In addition to the Town Council's programme, the Department of Health for Scotland has intimated that the Scottish Special Housing Association will build, on the Burnfoot site, 31 traditional houses and 80 non-traditional houses. It is anticipated that a start will be made to the 80 non-traditional houses early in 1952 and they should come into occupation at year.

1,395 visits were paid to houses in the Burgh and a complete re-survey was made of the cases considered to be living in the worst housing conditions. This involved visitations and special detailed reports on the conditions of 167 unfit houses and was of considerable assistance to the Housing Committee in supplying up-to-date information on this type of housing applicant.

The letting of 168 new houses resulted in the transfer of 247 families to improved housing conditions. Details of these transfers are as under-noted:—

Number of families decanted from Town Council houses to larger houses, mainly due to overcrowding	61
Number of families rehoused from properties subject to Closing or Demolition Orders and houses closed	31
Number of families housed who had no house of their own	20
Number of families rehoused from sub-standard and/or overcrowded houses	135
Total	247

The work carried out in compiling a more accurate and up-to-date list of housing applications together with the changing of the housing conditions of the 247 families enumerated above is reflected in the undernoted waiting list for houses at the end of the year:—

Families living in property subject to Closing or Demolition Orders	116
Families living in unfit, sub-standard or excessively overcrowded houses	130
Families with no house of their own—	
Families of 2 persons	273
Families of 3 or more persons	348
	621
	867

The above total of 867 shows a drop of 118 from the number on the same list at the end of 1950. The figure for families with no house of their own (living in sub-let rooms) has been decreased by only three and this position will probably remain fairly constant for some time yet as each

year the number re-housed is more than likely to be replaced by newly married couples.

Four cases of infestation by bed bugs were reported during the year and suitable treatment given to the properties concerned, two of these cases being in Municipal property. Two Municipally owned houses were also found to be badly infested with fleas and after suitable treatment and co-operation by the tenants, the position was remedied.

An interesting case of infestation occurred in the ground floor house of a block of tenement houses. A complaint was received that swarms of small flies were invading the house from the area below the ground floor. This ground floor was constructed of timber and the solum below the floor was unsealed. The species of insect was identified as *Cryptophagus* beetles which are generally associated with dampness. Immediate treatment in the house itself was thought at first to have proved effective. This, however, was not the case as, on the cessation of treatment, the beetles again appeared in considerable quantity. Floor boards were then lifted at various vantage points in the house and a number of B.H.C. Smoke Generators were inserted after it had been arranged for the tenant to vacate the house for the day. No infestation is apparent after a period of two months and it is thought that the use of these Generators in the sub-floor has been entirely successful.

The Dean of Guild Court issued thirty-five Major and Minor Warrants in connection with improvements to house properties. In most cases the alterations were concerned with the bringing of existing houses up to full modern standards. Warrants were also granted for the erection of seven new houses, four for private individuals and three for the Police Board.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950. Improvement Grants

In connection with two of the building warrants aforementioned, the Town Council approved in these cases of applications for grant under the above Act. The amounts of Grant approved totalled £163.

BURGH OF KELSO

Mr Neil, Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector reports:—

I have much pleasure in submitting for your information my first report since taking up office on 15th May, 1951, on the sanitary condition of the Burgh for the year to 31st December, 1951. With only some seven months experience of the working of the Burgh one can readily appreciate the difficulties in framing a report of this kind, but I have endeavoured to present a brief outline of the work carried out by the Sanitary and other departments with my suggestions for improvement.

Water Supply

The water supply of the Burgh is obtained from the Heatherhope Burn in the Cheviot Hills, some fifteen miles south-east of the town where an impounding reservoir of twenty-one and a half million gallons capacity has been constructed. The water on leaving the reservoir, passes through gauge wells, where it is screened, thence by way of the chlorination and

dozing plants above Hownam village to the two storage reservoirs of 100,000 gallons each at Softlaw, and finally to the town.

The reservoir is of fairly shallow construction and the effect of light and heat on a shallow surface encourages vegetable growth which results in undesirable changes in the water. During last summer a local aerated water manufacturer, who uses the town's water supply in the manufacturing of their products, complained of the appearance of a flock in the aerated waters. Several samples were taken and analysed both bacteriologically and chemically, but unfortunately no complete answer to the origin of the problem was given. However, in November the reservoir was lowered to seven feet and completely cleared of weeds, also over a period of weeks the scour valve from the reservoir was left open, thus insuring a complete turnover of the water, and I was pleased to report that within a few weeks the aerated water manufacturers reported the "all clear." There is no guarantee however that this trouble will not occur again.

During this winter two parts of the reservoir embankments collapsed and were repaired, but I am of the opinion that this will become a serious problem in the not too distant future.

In September the main scour valve jammed and on a diver going down it was discovered that a stone had lodged itself in the valve guide; this was soon cleared. The concrete holding the headstock of this valve parted from the main body of the dam and this was repaired.

The reservoir was examined under the Reservoir (Safety Provisions) Act, 1930 and no serious defects were reported.

The gauge wells at the reservoir were frequently cleaned-out and repairs to windows and painterwork were carried out.

The Chlorination and Lime Dozing Plants were stripped down and overhauled, and are now in good working order.

The Storage Reservoirs were examined for leakage but they appear to be quite tight, also both were cleaned-out on two occasions.

Due to the heavy incrustation in the trunk main, the supply to the storage tanks is inadequate to cope with the consumpt and therefore it will be necessary to carry-out scraping operations—it has been agreed to do this.

The system was designed to deliver 440,000 gallons per 24 hours against 230,000 at present.

Many of the water mains in the town are between fifty and eighty years old and doubtless incrustation is very bad; this one day soon will present a serious supply problem as well as a financial one.

The average daily consumpt per head of population is 59.184 and while there is a reduction from last year, I cannot but agree that it is still too high. There are far too many low pressure fittings in use in the Burgh, a relic no doubt from the days when Kelso drew her supply from the River Tweed, also many of the service pipes are extremely old. Though these are contributing factors, I consider that the general public are the chief sinners with regard to wasting water.

During the year the number of defects dealt with were as follows:—

Burst services	....	....	....	....	....	92
Ballcocks fitted	....	....	....	....	....	7
W.C. cisterns fitted	....	....	....	....	....	3
Taps fitted	....	....	....	....	....	19

W.C. syphon valve fitted	....	....	....	....	....	1
Ballcocks rewashed	....	....	....	....	....	61
Taps rewashed	....	....	....	....	....	237
W.C. valves rewashed	....	....	....	....	....	37
W.C. cisterns out of order	....	....	....	....	....	4
Water pump out of order	....	....	....	....	....	1
Ballcocks out of order	....	....	....	....	....	3

465

There appears to be quite a number of "dead ends" on the system and a number of these could be eliminated at no great expense.

I herewith set forth my recommendations regarding the Burgh water supply for your consideration:—

- (a) that the reservoir should be stocked every two years with yearling trout so as to check the considerable vegetable growth.
- (b) that as soon as is practicable mechanical filtration should be introduced to the system.
- (c) that whenever practicable the present trunk main be relined with bitumen or a duplicable main be laid from Heatherhope.
- (d) that a policy of renewing the older water mains in the town over a period of years be adopted.

There is no doubt that Kelso has enough water at the head to deal with present and immediate future needs, but the problems of delivery are all too apparent.

Drainage

The main drainage of the Burgh is about one hundred years old, and though no trouble has been experienced during the past year, it cannot be expected to be in first class condition. While the sewers were being flushed out and disinfected last summer, it was found that many were silted up with gravel and ashes, a relic of the old road gullies.

There is a great absence of manholes on the system, but I am of the opinion that it would be inadvisable to incur expenditure until the whole system has been remodelled.

The sewage enters the River Tweed at two points—from the north side of the river at Bullet Loan and from the south side at Bridgend Park. At both outfalls the sewage is screened. A small number of private houses along the banks of the river drain directly into the river.

During the year both screening chambers were painted inside and electrical switchgear was moved to the outside and housed in a constructed brick chamber. A new set of chains was ordered for the screening chamber at Bridgend Park.

A firm of consulting engineers are at present preparing schemes for the erection of a sewage disposal works.

All new connections to the sewers were inspected and all new house drains inspected and smoketested.

Cleansing

At the present time two Karrier Bantam Refuse Collectors each of 7 cube yard capacity purchased in 1949 operate a daily collection of household refuse throughout the Burgh. After experience of this system over

the past seven months, I am of the opinion that a daily collection is quite necessary, firstly because of the quantity collected and secondly the high cost of maintaining this service. A twice weekly collection is ample in my opinion for a Burgh of this size and I intend preparing a scheme based on these lines for your consideration.

Special weekly collections are made as follows: on Tuesday for waste paper and on Thursday for scrap metal, tins, cullet, bottles, etc.

This past year has been a record in the sale of salvage the revenue amounting to £1154 4s 10d, and I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the householders, shopkeepers and business premises in the Burgh for their splendid co-operation.

Disposal of refuse is by controlled tipping. During the year the depositing of refuse in Bridgend Park ceased, and all tipping now takes place at Shank Quarry some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles outside the Burgh. New rules and regulations and scale of charges were introduced to control the dumping of refuse at above and there is now a full time attendant working there.

The quantity of household refuse and salvage collected and disposed of during the year amounted to $1370\frac{1}{4}$ tons made-up as follows:—

Salvage	....	....	....	....	160 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons
Household Refuse	....	....	....	....	1209 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons

The standard of cleanliness of the streets in Kelso is reasonably good but there is still room for improvement. Streets littered with cigarette cartons, bus tickets, etc., are most unsightly and go to increase the work of the cleansing staff, and I strongly recommend the establishing of byelaws to deal with this objectionable practice.

Slaughterhouse

The public Slaughterhouse at Spylaw Road is the property of the Local Authority but is still under control of the Ministry of Food with a resident manager in charge. Meat inspection is a County Council function. Manure, etc., is regularly removed and the premises are kept very clean.

A scheme for bringing the slaughterhouse up to modern requirements is in the course of preparation.

The number of animals slaughtered in 1951 was:—

Cattle	....	....	....	....	954
Sheep	....	....	....	....	33455
Pigs	....	....	....	....	167
Calves	....	....	....	....	406
					<hr/> 34982

Food Inspection

The inspection of food in shops and other premises is under the control of the Burgh Sanitary Inspector on behalf of the County Council. During the year 338 articles of food weighing 5 cwt. $5\frac{1}{2}$ sts. were condemned as unfit for human consumption and disposed of by the Sanitary Inspector.

Schools

Kelso High School is housed in three separate buildings, Infant Department in Bowmont Street, Primary Department in Abbey Row and

the Secondary Department in a new and modern building in Bowmont Street. All these buildings are well kept.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses in Kelso.

Burial Grounds

Kelso Cemetery, which includes a recent extension is now the only one in general use and is very well kept.

Factories Act, 1937

There are 51 factories in the Burgh using mechanical power, and 6 where no power is used. To date, I have not visited all of these but the ones I have seen are fairly well kept. 2 complaints by H.M. Inspector of Factories were received and dealt with.

Housing

As in most Burghs the housing shortage in Kelso is still somewhat acute and it makes one wonder whether the problem will ever be solved. The number of houses completed and under construction to date since the end of the war is as follows:—

	Completed	Under Construction
Temporary Houses	110	—
Non-Traditional Houses	30	—
Traditional Houses	47	36
	187	36

In conclusion I should like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to all who have assisted me by their co-operation in the discharge of my duties during my first year of office.

ROYAL BURGH OF JEDBURGH

Mr Noble, Burgh Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector. reports:—

Statistics

Gross Annual Valuation	£48954	1	0
Rateable Valuation	£42595	0	0

Population

Census (1931)	3139
Survey (1944)	3629
Survey (1951)	4000 (probable)
Area in acres	48
Density of Population (persons per acre)	8.4
Birthrate per 1,000 of population	23

The Burgh water supply, which is obtained from three sources, is wholly spring water, and normal supplies were maintained during nine months of the year, but during the months of October, November and December, it was found necessary to close down the distribution mains round 10 o'clock at night and open up at 7 o'clock next morning. This practice was very necessary to maintain a sufficient head and volume of water for normal consumption during the day. The public responded well to requests for economy and the Burgh plumbers were engaged almost full time attending to leaks in Council property during this period.

It is obvious that with the constant expansion of the Burgh Boundary and the continual development of new Housing Schemes, the water supply position will have to be gone into as soon as possible, and some method of supply provided during the months when the water level, which feeds the springs, drops.

The springs and water mains have been inspected and repaired when required, and, on the whole, the distribution system worked very well during the year.

Eight service pipes were attended to and waste of water prevention notices sent out. No further troubles from waste of water on the various housing Schemes were encountered.

120 yards. of 4 inch asbestos mains were laid and 30 services were connected to the S.S.H.A. Houses at Doomhill Housing site.

Chlorination was not carried out during the year, since the water supply obtained from springs.

Water Samples were not taken, but this necessary service has now been put to use, and samples for bacteriological analysis are taken periodically.

The new sewage works continues to function well, although it is not complete, and the sludge from the drying beds disposed of. The sewer outlets from the old sections of the Town continue to discharge into the river without pre-treatment, and the Town Council are most anxious to reduce pollution of the river, but the financial problem leaves much to be desired, and while Housing expenditure continues to rise, there seems little to be done until a substantial financial aid grant becomes available.

Regular pumping from settlement tanks to drying beds was carried out, and little or no trouble was experienced during the year.

Drain Tests. During the year 60 drain tests were made on new houses and 4 on private property.

The sewerage system of the Burgh continued to work satisfactorily throughout the year.

Scavenging

Household Refuse—Household refuse was collected on four days per week from houses in the Burgh, and approximately 2,100 tons of refuse was disposed of. The service was carried out efficiently, and a new S.D. Freighter was put into operation during the year. A kerbside collection is being operated at present, thus cutting down labour costs, and collections are made every third day.

Shop Refuse—Shop refuse is collected simultaneously with the household collection, but the waste paper and cardboard is uplifted on one day a week. This system has proved most effective, and, apart from the normal labour problems, no troubles have been experienced.

Salvage—Salvage collections were maintained throughout the year, and a comparison of the previous year's collections is interesting.

Year	Salvage Collected			Value		
	tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.
1949	6	15	0	29	6	6
1950	27	0	0	126	19	6
1951	38	10	1	560	16	7

I feel that the peak has not yet been reached, and that an incentive scheme would be of great benefit not only in contributing to the rates, but that the amount of paper carried to the refuse dump would be cut down.

Street Cleansing—Throughout the year, no troubles were experienced in maintaining an efficient service, and 3 men were constantly employed on street sweeping. However, due to the growth of the Town, particularly over a greater area it was felt that the cleansing "beats" would require to be re-organised, and consequently this year another sweeper has been added.

Sanding of Streets—It was found necessary to "sand" the streets with ashes during frosty weather, and to the end of the year about 10 tons were deposited on the various streets.

Refuse Dump—The tipping of refuse was not carried out in the best way possible, and much was to be desired in covering up the various "faces" opened without reason, but adequate steps are being taken to rectify matters and to ensure that not more than two "faces" are operated at one time. Difficulty was experienced with private Building Contractors dumping building rubbish where it suited them, but steps are being taken to prevent further indiscriminate dumping. The extermination of rats received constant attention.

Parks

Burial Grounds—The Burial Grounds in the Burgh were kept in excellent condition throughout the year and 73 interments took place.

Nuisances—Eight nuisances were attended to during the year, six of these were verbal and two by notices.

Smoke Abatement—Despite the fact that the Town is highly industrial, smoke nuisances are not excessive and no action was necessary during the year.

Sanitary Condition of Schools—The general cleanliness of the schools remained on a high standard, and no action was found necessary.

Places of Public Entertainment—The picture house premises were visited on several occasions and no exception could be taken to the cleanliness.

Common Lodging-Houses—There are no common lodging-houses in the town within the meaning of the Act.

Tents and Vans—Travelling shows visited the Town several times during the year, and the vans and ground inspected. No complaints could be made as to the manner in which they were kept.

Factories' Act Inspections (1937 and 1948)

During the year, 33 inspections under the act were made and the minor defects attended to.

Housing

At the end of the year the housing progress position was as follows:—

Headrig Housing Scheme—

Number of houses completed during the year	26
Number of houses under construction	14

Construction was held up due to the short supply of 5 inch and 2 inch pipes, and consequently all trades suffered an unavoidable delay.

Fifty Miller Houses—Doomhill—This scheme was started during the year and at the end of the year the progress was as follows:—

Houses taken over	17
Foundations laid	33
Built to wall head	12
Roofed	6

The building work was rapidly accelerated, and it is expected that all the houses will be completed and taken over by September, 1952. The Miller House has to date proved to be a good substantial building, and so far very few complaints have been registered by their occupants.

Thirty Scottish Special Housing Association Houses—All of these houses were completed by the month of May, and occupied.

Properties—Closing Orders under the 1950 Act were served on two premises.

Existing Housing Schemes—The laying of paving slab footpaths to replace tarmac paths was started in various schemes and to the end of the year the work went smoothly.

Temporary Houses—Schedules for the painter work on the "Uniseco" and "Arcon" types were brought out at the end of the year, but the progress did not gain impetus until after the heavy frosts were over.

Cruden Houses—The fire precaution work went ahead smoothly and only the filling in of the wall head space remains.

General—1485 housing complaints were received and attended to during the year.

Slaughterhouse

No slaughtering has taken place in Jedburgh since 1940 when the Ministry of Food introduced a centralisation scheme.

Offensive Trades

The tannery occupied by J. Guthrie and Co., Jedburgh, was conducted in an efficient manner, and at no time was it necessary to take exception to the way the process was carried out. The wool merchant's business, carried on by Edwin Collins, Jedburgh, was also found to be in good order.

Condemnation of Foodstuff

During the year 140 lbs. of foodstuffs were certified as unfit for human consumption and condemned under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

Other Inspections

At the latter end of the year over 180 housing inspections were made in preparing the new housing lists for the year 1952.

General Resume

Throughout the year the administration of the Burgh functioned well despite the fact that the outdoor staff was reduced by 2 workers due to illness. It was difficult to obtain labour for the more unpleasant type of work such as emptying out the sludge from the drying beds and the collection of refuse, but nevertheless these duties received the best attention possible. The housing problem has been largely overcome, and for a Burgh of a little over 4,000 of a population, Jedburgh has done remarkably well in building to date—over 720 houses since 1924. Of these, more than 500 have been built and occupied since 1945, and there are still 30 Miller Houses to be taken over and 14 traditional types at the Headrig III. Housing Scheme.

BURGH OF MELROSE

Mr Grant, Sanitary Inspector, reports:

General

Throughout the year the general Health of the Burgh was very good with low incidence of Infectious Disease.

Water Supply

The provision of increased storage at Allanshaws Reservoir by raising the Sill 8 inches with temporary boarding as reported in the 1950 report.

so far been quite successful and from continued periodic inspections it seems to be no great danger to the dam due to this measure being carried out.

Water waste inspections which have now become a regular annual routine in the Burgh were carried out during the Spring and apart from periodic fluctuation of pressure caused by a small defect occurring in the pressure reducing valve in the Market Square, an adequate supply was maintained throughout the Burgh. The average consumption for the year 1950 was 57.8 gallons per head per day as against 58.7 gallons per head per day in 1950.

Drainage System

No defects occurred throughout the year in the Drainage System.

Sewage Purification and Disposal

The Septic Tanks at Bleachfield and St. Helens were periodically inspected and regular maintenance and supervision at the Screening Plant at the Slaughterhouse was carried out and no complaints were received.

Offensive Trades

The only offensive trade in existence in the Burgh is that of Gut Per and these premises throughout the year received normal routine inspections and on the majority of occasions the business was found to be conducted efficiently.

Slaughterhouse

These premises continue to be let as formerly.

Scavenging

The normal thrice weekly collections and disposal of refuse continued satisfactorily, there being no cause for complaint.

Sanitary Conveniences

Details of the various conveniences and the number of tenants using them are as follows:—

Number of houses without indoor water supply and sink 2

Number of Water Closets used in common by:—

2 tenants	.....	3
3 tenants	.....	1
4 tenants	.....	Nil
5 tenants	.....	Nil

No privy middens or ashpits exist in the Burgh and there are only two closets each used by one tenant.

Schools

The schools were maintained in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

Burial Grounds

Satisfactory maintenance of the Burial Grounds in the Burgh continued throughout the year.

Burgh Police Acts

The few complaints received required only informal action in having them dealt with.

Rats and Mice Destruction

The County Rat Catcher continues to carry out periodic inspection of the Refuse Tip at Berryhall and he has successfully kept infestation down to a minimum.

No complaints of excessive infestation were received during the year.

Public Conveniences

The Greenyards Public Conveniences were maintained in a clean state throughout the year by regular attention.

Towards the end of the year it was decided to improve the condition of these premises by carrying out essential renovations.

The works on the proposed new Public Conveniences in Abbey Street began in the Spring and fairly good progress was made with the building of the common brickwork. The building of the enamelled brickwork brought unforeseen difficulties which took some time to overcome. By the end of the year the building was still far from completion.

Housing

Progress on the Second development of Ten permanent houses at Priorswalk was very slow throughout the year.

A good start was made with the Third development of Twelve permanent houses during the latter half of the year and by December the brickwork on two blocks consisting of Six houses was well forward.

Tenders were taken, towards the end of the year, for the Fourth development comprising of Twelve permanent houses, but no start has, as yet, been made.

Roads—(Unclassified)

The unclassified roads in the Burgh received the normal regular maintenance.

The practice of carrying out major road works to one unclassified road in the Burgh each year continues and during 1951 Smith's Road at Darnick was shaped and resurfaced with bituminous macadam.

Street Lighting

At the beginning of the year the partial installation of the system in Priorswalk and at Darnick took place. The Electricity Board have provided some Nine or Ten lights in Darnick at main points and this has, to some extent, cut down the number of complaints, but those parts of the system still lit by Gas continue to justify complaints by members of the Public although regular weekly maintenance is carried out.

It is hoped that the Electricity Board may see their way to carry out the remainder of the installations at an early date.